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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Favorite Roses Ornamental Trees Choice Flowering Shrubs



1926

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Australia



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INTRODUCTION TO 1926 ROSE CATALOGUE

IN the leading Rose growing centres of the world there has been an agitation for some time to raise the standard of plant catalogues, so that much of the failure and disappointment caused by planting unsuitable varieties may be avoided. It is obvious that if the growing of Roses is to be placed on a higher plane, each planter must have the best sorts for his particular climate, and the colours, shapes, and other peculiarities of the varieties must also appeal to his taste. No matter how well a single rose may grow, bloom, and last, it is quite out of place in the garden of a grower who thoroughly detests anything but a double bloom. Similarly what may be a light yellow in a cloudy climate is generally white in a land of continuous sunshine. As many people dislike white flowers it is foolish for a tradesman to allow his client (for want of a little explanation) to plant sorts which later on must be scrapped as unsuited to his tastes. The question has been so complex that Nurserymen have in the past shirked their responsibility and allowed customers to purchase their own experience, but in the process many a promising enthusiast has been lost to the art, and many a Nurseryman's reputation for straightforwardness sadly clouded.

Believing that there was a solution for the problem we commenced three years ago to revise all descriptions, which were mostly written for English climates, and adapted them to local conditions. This was followed up by recommendations for particular climates, and where a variety was known to be a failure it was mentioned for the benefit of beginners. The measure of success won by this scheme must be judged by the hundreds of approving letters from nearly all parts of the rose growing world. Better still is the almost daily receipt of advice from some grower relating to the behaviour of roses under his care. These successes and failures are indexed under each variety, and are used to improve each year's publication. This spontaneous spirit of co-operation is most gratifying, and one hardly dares to limit the possibilities of this good will. On our part, regular trips are made to the leading interstate rose centres, and by correspondence and literature every effort is made to keep up to date in all rose matters.

ORDER OF PREFERENCE.—Throughout 1925 a careful tally was kept of all varieties sold, and we have listed them in the order of preference, decided by buyers from all the States. In explanation we wish to point out that each plant ordered this season is counted as a vote for that variety to determine its place in next year's Catalogue. This method may not find general approval as an alphabetical list makes it easier to find a given sort. In the new method, however, it brings all the very best varieties into a prominent position, and selection, particularly for a beginner, is made much easier. Frequently we have handled orders made out for commencing a rose garden, and a list numbering 50 odd plants had been selected, which did not get beyond the first four letters of the alphabet. Success under these conditions is most remote. There is an added interest in the position a variety occupies in each year's sales; also there is something suspicious when growers universally begin to drop a variety, thus forcing it to the end of the list whence it may be easily discarded. The index simplifies the finding of any one sort, so that the objection to our method is outweighed by its advantages.

STOCK for 1926.—Our stock of roses for sale is easily the largest in New South Wales, and exceeds 100,000 plants. They have all been grown on comparatively new land and are remarkably free from the diseases inseparable from old nurseries. They are worked from stock plants of proved vigour and freedom of bloom, and no expense is spared to ensure the highest grade of plant possible. Our Nursery is absolutely free from the dreaded disease known as "Die Back" which is attacking many plants in some of the States. (This must not be confused with the dying back of Pernetiana Roses, which is quite a different matter.)

VARIETIES.—No expense is spared in procuring the latest Novelties from all parts of the world, but with upwards of 100 sorts added each year it is patent there must be some reduction of varieties in the interests of both grower and planter. Every superfluous variety not only increases the cost of production of each plant (and the selling price), but also the difficulty of the grower in deciding what to plant. It is our intention each year to limit the ordinary list to 200 of the most favoured varieties and 50 in the climbing section. This will allow ample scope for even the largest gardens. Where large numbers of plants are required it is much more satisfactory to plant say, 100 roses in ten or twenty sorts, and five or ten of each kind, than to waste good ground and valuable time trying to make the tail end of 100 separate varieties the success such expenditure should receive.

The collection of varieties is strongly deprecated as it is quite impossible to secure all of the sorts which have been sent out and equally impossible to grow them in one garden, or climate. Too often growers boast of the number of varieties they have in their gardens, but it would be more sensible were the gardener to state that in his garden of one hundred plants he had thirty varieties which had produced in a season upwards of six thousand quality blooms. This can be done by planting only the very best varieties.

DESCRIPTIONS.—It is our endeavour to describe each rose impartially on its behaviour in the various Australian climates. To prevent needless repetition, it must be understood that almost every rose is under certain conditions more or less liable to Mildew and Black Spot. The colours of the roses also are described at their best, but it must be remembered that nearly all colours will fade in strong sunlight and a rose should not be condemned on its first flowering. Yellows frequently are white, while reds often come pink. In many instances the term "Mildew Proof" is used, and this must be taken in a general sense. On rare occasions even the most resistant varieties show traces of this disease on young foliage. There are a few favoured places in which mildew does not exist. These are exceptions, and growers blessed with these conditions will be able to make the necessary allowance in regard to descriptions.

One of the common causes of dissatisfaction is the question of single and double roses. A very large number of growers prefer the full-bodied bloom, and have the greatest antipathy to the loose, decorative class, which, however, is finding an ever-increasing number of admirers. In order that no customer may experience disappointment, we are re-casting all rose descriptions on the following basis. Roses described as single are those having four, five or six petals; semi-single covers those blooms producing six to ten petals; semi-double eleven to twenty-five petals; and double from twenty-six upwards. It should be explained that the number of petals in a bloom frequently varies according to climate and forcing conditions. Our records are from unforced blooms, so that growers may make their own allowances for their particular districts.

OUR SLOGAN.—Four years ago we adopted as our slogan—

“Grow the Best,
Discard the Rest,”

and have pleasure in advising that this has been registered by the Commonwealth Registrar of Trade Marks in the following form:—



In order that our customers may accomplish this we tender the following services to prospective planters:—

- (a) An unbiased criticism on any variety submitted;
- (b) On receipt of a list of the varieties already planted recommendations will be made showing how the list may be improved for a particular climate;
- (c) And a regular and drastic scrutiny will be made of the varieties imported each year so that only the best may survive. It will be necessary for customers making use of these services to state fully, when communicating with us, all particulars regarding soil, climate, colours preferred, and tastes regarding single, semi-double or double classes of bloom, so that there will be no difficulty in the way of their receiving the best possible advice. No trouble will be spared to ensure that our customers have the opportunity of growing the very best varieties as it is only by their success in this way that the culture of the rose will be advanced.

ORDERS.—It is particularly requested that when ordering names be written on a separate sheet of paper, together with the address, both being clearly stated, as it is not uncommon to receive letters without any indication as to whom they come from. Write on one side of the paper only and place the names of varieties in columns. It is also advisable to state in your letter the amount of and the form in which remittances are made.

All orders are booked subject to stock at the time of despatch, and we cannot hold ourselves responsible for losses caused through fire, drought, frost, hail or other factors beyond our control.

DESPATCH.—The greatest care is taken in packing orders so that the plants will reach their destinations in good condition, but it is highly advisable that customers notify us as to the quickest route and method by which the plants are to be sent. If post, rail, steamer or parcels delivery are specially indicated, it will save considerable trouble during the rush season. Where no instructions are given, plants will be sent according to our own discretion. To Eastern suburb clients, or those not handy to railway stations, parcels may be sent to the Railway Offices at Challis House, Martin Place, Sydney. Where special parcel delivery is the best method, this should be stated on the order, otherwise all parcels travel quicker, and with more satisfaction to the nearest railway station. After a receipt in good condition from the railway authorities, all consignments travel at owner's risk, and we cannot be held responsible for delay or rough handling during transit.

ACCOUNTS.—All accounts are due within one month of date of statement. New customers are requested to remit when ordering or give a satisfactory reference.

Raise the standard by fairly facing this fact.

CATALOGUES.—Each customer and correspondent in the two preceding years will have a catalogue posted to their address as soon as the publication is ready, but, owing to the popularity this book has attained, it is found that many of them do not reach their destination. We ask our friends to make it as widely known as possible that failure to receive the book does not necessarily mean indifference or inattention on our part.

REMITTANCES.—These may be made by Money Order, Postal Note (both payable at Epping, N.S.W.), or Cheque. Country and Interstate customers are requested to add exchange to cheques.

THE NURSERY.—(The entrance to which is situated half a mile from Epping Railway Station) is open for inspection during business hours.

For those coming by car and residents of West Epping the nearest approach is by way of Kent Street.

For visitors coming by train the following directions are submitted:—On reaching the top of the railway steps before turning, the visitor is looking north and can see a small portion of the Nursery, slightly to the left. Take the road on the left side of the railway line, as far as the horse trough, then turn to the left along Carlingford Road; Cliff Road is then the second turn to the right, after passing the turn in this road our notice board comes into view; the main Nursery is behind the block of bush trees.

The Nursery is closed on Sundays.

CORRESPONDENCE is invited on all questions of rose interest, and friends are specially asked to correct any mistake, or comment on any rose's adaptability to special conditions.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We believe that all trees and plants sold by us are of the description and kind specified at the time of sale. Where reasonable proof is given that plants have been wrongly labelled we will refund the original purchase money or correct the mistake by new plants; but we give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth, description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop, as these factors are governed by forces beyond our control.

All sales are made subject to these conditions, and if the purchaser does not accept the goods sold on these terms they are at once to be returned.

HAZLEWOOD BROS.,

'Phone: Epping 11
Business Hours:

Rose and Tree Specialists, Epping, N.S.W.

Week Days: 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Saturdays: 7.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Saturday afternoons and holidays by appointment.

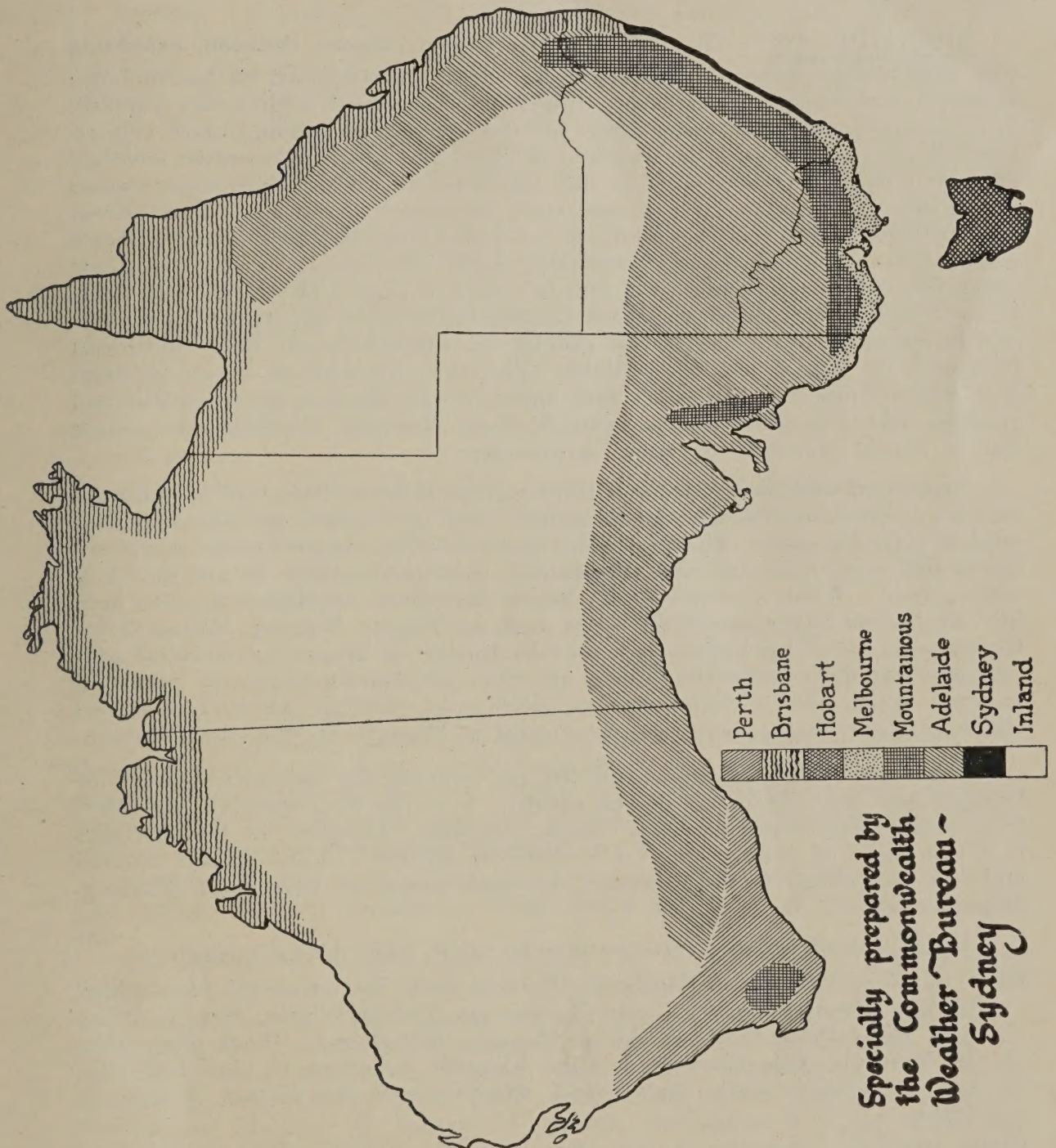
Climatological Map of Australia

Owing to the many failures, caused by planting unsuitable varieties, it has been thought advisable to indicate in a very broad way those districts of Australia which show similar conditions of climate, in so far as they concern the growth of Roses and other plants, so that if any given plant is successful in one place there should be no climatic bar to its success in other places where climatic conditions are equal.

As most of the horticultural energies centre round the capital cities, the divisions have been named after them, and they show such marked differences as to account for most of the important variations present.

Always sign your name clearly.

It must be emphasised, however, that the divisions are approximate only, for it is quite impossible to indicate on any map the enormous number of purely local conditions caused by any one town's peculiar position and surroundings; also the very important question of soil variations, and getting closer to home, the individual variations to be found in each garden according



as the beds round a house face North South, East or West. In this respect it is quite possible for a Sydney grower, for example, to select positions in his garden which more closely represent the conditions of Adelaide, Hobart, or Melbourne, than the average Sydney climate. The determination and treatment of these variations must be left to the wisdom of the enthusiast himself.

Study the climate map carefully.

The main climatic controlling factors are frost, heat, humidity, and dryness, each in the double capacity of friend and foe to different plants.

The suitability of various plants to particular divisions will be noted throughout this catalogue by letters "A," "M," "B," etc., as the case may be, while "E" in the Rose section will signify that the variety is hardy everywhere.

ADELAIDE: "A"—This is easily the largest climatic division, extending well into all the States on the Mainland. It is characterised by hot and dry summers and fairly severe winter conditions, combined with a low rainfall. The strong sunlight is very hard on the colour of blooms, and yellows particularly suffer during the summer months. The heat causes quick development and tends to reduce size so that the most satisfactory flowering seasons are spring and autumn. It is necessary frequently to protect plant stems against sunburn and see that plants do not suffer from lack of moisture. Roses which fade or which have scanty and weak petalage are not satisfactory generally, and selection should always be made of good rich colours and those of moderate to full petalage which should be of good substance. Varieties which burn or blue excessively should be discarded, as these faults are increased by the action of sunlight. The dry atmosphere is not without its compensations for black-spot and many fungus diseases are retarded, and varieties like Edward Mawley, Lyon, Madame Edouard Herriott, etc., which fail in humid climates, are quite satisfactory.

Associated with this climate is the frequent sudden change of temperature with its resultant encouragement of mildew, and best results are obtained with mildew resistant sorts. The nights are quite cool in comparison to moist climates and many trees and shrubs requiring even temperature do not thrive in consequence. When associated with heavy dew these conditions favour "balling" of "tissue paper petalled" Roses such as Natalie Bottner, Madam Jules Gravereaux, etc. This balling is caused by the petals becoming saturated with moisture and preventing the bloom opening. It usually occurs in very full varieties which have notoriously thin petals. An example of good substance which is quite the opposite may be found in Ophelia or Madame Butterfly.

Frosts are severe in winter, but do not prevent the successful growth of Oranges and many hardy evergreen shrubs. It is too dry, however, for many trees and plants requiring moist shady climates. Included in this division is a thin strip of country in N.S.W. between Sydney's moist coastal climate and the mountains, and represented by such towns as Liverpool, Windsor, Singleton, etc.

A selection of suitable varieties may be made from the following:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Etoile de Hollande, Francis Scott Key, General MacArthur, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, Lady M. Stewart, Laurent Carle, Mrs. H. Winnett, Rhea Reid, Souv. de M. de Zayas. (Climbers).—Black Boy, Miss M. Manifold, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Scorchers, Bardou Job, Clb. Laurent Carle, Noella Nabonnand, Clb. General MacArthur, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Antoine Rivoire, Columbia, Cornelia, Ethel Somerset, Gladys Holland, Gustav Grunewald, Konigin Carola, Lady Alice Stanley, Los Angeles, Lyon, Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Butterfly, Madame J. Grolez, Madame Segond Weber, Maman Cochet, Mrs. B. Allen, Mrs. G. Shawyer, Pilgrim, Radiance, Rose Marie, Souv. de G. Pernet, Una Wallace. (Climbers).—Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Madame A. Chatenay, Clb. Madame S. Weber, Kitty Kininmonth, Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia.

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigations.

WHITE AND LIGHT COLOURS (Dwarfs).—F. K. Druschki, K. A. Victoria, Madame J. Bouche, Molly S. Crawford, Mrs. D. McKee, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Mrs. H. Stevens, Ophelia, White Maman Cochet. (Climbers).—Clb. White Maman Cochet, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. K. A. Victoria.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Alex. Hill Gray, Amelia Gude, A. M. Rouyer, Constance Casson, Frances Gaunt, Golden Emblem, Mabel Morse, Margaret D. Hamill, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mrs. Mackellar, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Souvenir de C. Pernet. (Climbers).—Clb. Sunburst, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Marechal Neil, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision.

COPPERY SHADES.—Madame E. Herriot, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Rev. Williamson, Souvenir de R. B. Ferguson, Betty Uprichard.

BRISBANE: "B."—This climatic zone really presents two sections. One extending from about Grafton in N.S.W. to North of Brisbane, while the other includes Rockhampton and the more northern districts of a tropical nature. As the plants which may thrive in the Rockhampton section, and yet fail in Brisbane, do not appear in this catalogue, the whole zone is treated as one.

This division is characterised by warm, even humid conditions in summer and mild winters, with very little frost. Nearly all tropical fruits, such as Bananas, Custard Apples, Mangoes and Pawpaws do well, and growth continues almost all the year round. All blooms develop quickly, while Black Spot and Scale diseases find a congenial atmosphere.

It is too hot for many deciduous trees and shrubs and too moist for others. It is essentially an evergreen division, while the even temperature is not so conducive to mildew, and the varieties of Roses which "ball" in colder climates are quite successful here.

In selecting Roses single and loose bodied sorts should be avoided, also those liable to Black Spot, which include all the Pernetianas. Vigour of growth is very necessary, but the mildew and balling faults of others may be overlooked. The very dark reds will probably burn in summer, but will be quite satisfactory in the winter blooming.

Included in this division are scattered spots which are almost frost free, like Sydney Harbour foreshores, Palm Beach and parts of Gosford, Wyong, etc.

The *Sunday Sun* some months ago asked for an expression of opinion from their readers as to the best Roses. The following list was published:—

Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, Hadley, Radiance, Penelope, Lady Hillingdon, F. K. Druschki, Madame A. Chatenay, George Dickson, Mrs. H. Stevens, General MacArthur, Laurent Carle, K. A. Victoria, J. J. L. Mock, Madame S. Weber, Rhea Reid, W. R. Smith, Lady Alice Stanley, Duchess of Westminster, Madame C. Soupert, Columbia, Alexander H. Gray, Perle des Jardins, Star of Queensland.

In addition we recommend:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Etoile de Hollande, Lady Maureen Stewart, Mrs. H. Winnett, Souv. de M. de Zayas, Francis Scott Key. (Climbers).—Black Boy, Miss M. Manifold, Noella Nabonnand, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Scorchers, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. General MacArthur, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Ethel Somerset, Gustav Grunewald, Madame J. Grolez, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Pilgrim, Rose Marie, Una Wallace. (Climbers).—Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame S. Weber, Sachsengruss, Kitty Kininmonth, Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia.

In its wrong climate any rose may be a failure.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Molly S. Crawford, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Angelus. (Climbers).—Clb. White Maman Cochet, Clb. Frau Karl Druschki, Clb. K. A. Victoria.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Amelia Gude, Margaret D. Hamill, while Rev. F. Page Roberts, has been reported to be doing well from a number of sources. (Climbers).—Clb. Perle des Jardins, Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision.

HOBART: "H"—Long winters of varying intensity and a short growing season mark this climate. It is a land of fairly equable conditions otherwise in which all English fruits flourish and the cloudy skies and even rainfall promote better colours in flowers and foliage than obtain in other capitals. It is too cold for tropical and sub-tropical subjects, but all deciduous trees, and the few frost resistant evergreens, thrive.

In Roses the singles and semi-doubles do well, unless specially liable to mildew, while sorts liable to ball through over-petalage, should be avoided. Pernetianas are only fairly successful.

The voting conducted by the *Hobart Mercury* gives the following as the popular Roses:—

Madame Edouard Herriot, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Madame Abel Chatenay, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. H. Stevens, F. K. Druschki, Golden Emblem, Mrs. David McKee, General MacArthur, Red Letter Day, Lyon Rose, Hugh Dickson, Sunny South, Antoine Rivoire.

In addition we recommend:

RED (Dwarfs).—Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, Red Radiance, Hawlmark Crimson, K. of K., Etoile de Hollande, Lady M. Stewart, Laurent Carle, Colonel O. Fitzgerald, Mrs. H. Winnett, Midnight Sun. (Climbers).—Black Boy, Miss M. Manifold, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Laurent Carle, Noella Nabonnaud, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Scorchers, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Bardou Job, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Columbia, Radiance, Maman Cochet, Madame S. Weber, Isobel, Rose Marie, Madame Butterfly, Pilgrim, Konigin Carola, Henrietta, Mrs. B. Allen, Gustav Grunewald, Mrs. E. Willis, Irish Elegance, Caroline Testout, Souv. de G. Pernet, Los Angeles. (Climbers).—Clb. Columbia, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame S. Weber, Nora Cunningham, Queen of Hearts, Kitty Kininmonth, Clb. Caroline Testout.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—White Maman Cochet, Ophelia, K. A. Victoria, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Molly S. Crawford, Westfield Star. (Climbers).—Clb. White Maman Cochet, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. K. A. Victoria.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Sunburst, Alex. Hill Gray, Georges Schwartz, Mrs. D. Best, Mabel Morse, Souv. de S. Crette, Souv. de Madame Bouillet, Sovereign, Squatter's Dream, Golden Ophelia, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Sunstar, W. F. Dreer, Elegante, Frances Gaunt, Vanity, Aspirant M. Rouyer, Louise Baldwin, Mrs. McKellar. (Climbers).—Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Sunburst, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Georges Schwartz, Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision, W. A. Richardson, Mermaid.

COPPERY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Betty Uprichard, Souvenir de R. B. Ferguson, Comtesse de Cayla, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Lady Roberts, Irish Fireflame, Lady Pirrie, Padre. (Climbers).—Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot.

If semi-double roses are disliked, avoid those so described.

INLAND: "I"—This may be fully described as an intensification of Adelaide conditions, and gardening is a much more difficult proposition in consequence. Only the hardiest varieties recommended for Adelaide should be tried.

MELBOURNE: "M"—Midway between Adelaide and Hobart in general characteristics, this division is usually marked by a hot dry summer, but with more cloud than Adelaide, which favours better colour in blooms and makes the growing of the loose, decorative roses worth while. It receives rather more rain than Adelaide, and humidity is, on the average, higher, which in some seasons favours Black Spot. The growing season is shorter than in other meteorological divisions, except Hobart. Nearly all English trees and fruits (including many berry fruits such as raspberries, black and red currants) flourish. In a few favoured places Lemons are grown, but it cannot be classed as typical Citrus country, and, except in a few places, it is too cold for oranges and many tender ornamental evergreens. Pernetianas are fairly successful, but varieties liable to ball, blue, or mildew excessively should be avoided.

There are two official recommendations for this climate. The first is the vote taken periodically by the *Argus* and headed Best Roses irrespective of class.

FIRST TWELVE.—Madame Abel Chatenay, Golden Emblem, Madame Edouard Herriot, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Lady Hillingdon, Sunny South, Miss Marion Manifold, General MacArthur, Ophelia, Red Letter Day.

SECOND TWELVE.—Mrs. W. J. Grant (Belle Seibrecht), Lyon Rose, Mrs. Bryce Allen, White Maman Cochet, Sunburst, Hadley, La France, Isobel, Black Boy, Los Angeles, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, K. of K.

THIRD TWELVE.—Lady Battersea, K. A. Victoria, Madame Segoud Weber, Joseph Hill, C. V. Haworth, Maman Cochet, Gorgeous, George Dickson, Hoosier Beauty, Mrs. David McKee, Laurent Carle, Irish Fireflame.

The National Rose Society of Victoria issues the following lists:—

GARDEN ROSES.—Madame Abel Chatenay, Golden Emblem, Madame Edouard Herriot, Lady Hillingdon, Ophelia, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Sunny South, Red Letter Day, Frau Karl Druschki, General MacArthur, Hadley, Carine.

EXHIBITION ROSES.—Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Frau Karl Druschki, Lyon, White Maman Cochet, Alex. Hill Gray, Mrs. R. D. McClure, K. A. Victoria, Yvonne Vacherot, Mrs. McKellar, Duchess of Portland.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Miss Marion Manifold, Black Boy, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Madame S. Weber, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay.

WICHURAIANA ROSES.—Excelsa, Bushfire, Hiawatha, Dorothy Perkins, Lady Gay, American Pillar.

POLYANTHA ROSES.—Ellen Poulsen, Orleans, Borderer, Cecil Brunner, Maman Turbat, Tip Top.

In addition the following newer sorts are suggested:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Hawmark Crimson, Lady Maureen Stewart, Mrs. H. Winnet, Francis Scott Key, Etoile de Hollande. (Climbers).—Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. General MacArthur, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarf).—America, Frieberg II., Mrs. W. C. Egan, Columbia, Rose Marie, Madame Butterfly, Pilgrim, Gustav Grunewald, Ethel Somerset, Mrs. E. Willis, Konigin Carola, Souv. de G. Pernet, Una Wallace. (Climbers).—Clb. Columbia, Clb. Mrs. G. Shawyer, Kitty Kininmonth.

Describe your climate, and fuller recommendations
will be submitted.

WHITE OR LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Phoebe, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Westfield Star. (Climbers).—Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. K. A. Victoria.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Amelia Gude, Mabel Morse, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, W. F. Dreer, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Souv. de S. Crette, Sovereign, Souvenir de Madame Bouillet, Aspirant M. Rouyer, Constance Casson, Elegante, Golden Ophelia, Margaret D. Hamill, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Souvenir de C. Pernet. (Climbers).—Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mermaid, Clb. Sunburst, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Golden Vision.

COPPERY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Souvenir de R. B. Ferguson, Padre, Betty Uprichard, Rev. Williamson. (Climbing).—Clb. Madame Edouard Herriott,

MOUNTAIN CLIMATE: "MT"—This embraces the parts in which snow is a regular, or possible, visitor each winter. In some respects it is similar to Hobart. All English trees and fruits luxuriate, and it is generally classed as typical cherry and apple country. The summer, with few exceptions, is short, hot and dry, with cool nights. Planting and pruning are rendered more difficult by reason of the late and early frosts. Only the hardiest evergreens are successful. Adelaide list of roses is recommended, but care should be taken to exclude sorts excessively liable to mildew, ball, or blue.

Those who like the full petalled Roses should make a selection from the list recommended for Adelaide, while the singles and semi-doubles where these are preferred may be picked from the Melbourne suggestions.

A plebiscite recently taken in Ballarat by the Horticultural Society will probably be some guide as to the best varieties for this climate. In order of merit the twelve best garden roses were declared to be:—Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Madame E. Herriot, Lyon, Miss Marion Manifold, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Frau Karl Druschki, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. David McKee, Sunny South, Georges Schwartz, Mrs. W. J. Grant (Belle Seibrecht).

The twelve best exhibition roses in order of merit were:—Mrs. David McKee, Lyon, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Nellie Parker, Gorgeous, Golden Emblem, Mrs. C. Russell, Modesty, Lady Greenall, Edward Mawley, Hugh Dickson, Duchess of Westminster.

PERTH: "P"—The land of clear, blue skies. The intense sunlight stimulates a maximum growth, but acts prejudicially against colour. Similar in some respects to Adelaide, but with more rain; largely influenced by a cold, southern current washing the coast. The peculiarities are a short, rainy winter and hot, dry summer. Generally speaking, the trees, fruits and roses of Adelaide may be considered successful in this division.

SYDNEY: "S"—A thin strip of sub-tropical, coastal country extending from Eden in the South to Grafton in the North, this division may be described as a modification of Brisbane conditions and is dominated all through the growing season by humid, easterly breezes. Contrary to Perth, this coast is favoured with a warm ocean current from the North, and equable conditions, comparatively speaking, are the result. Sudden changes of temperature do not reach the intensity of Adelaide, and mildew is not so pronounced, but Black Spot has to be reckoned with. Bluing and balling, although faults, do not reach the intensity experienced in other divisions. It is most important in selecting Roses to avoid those extremely liable to Black Spot, also those of pronounced Pernetiana origin.

Typical fruits are Oranges, Lemons, summer fruits and a few sorts of Apples. It is not hot enough for many of Brisbane's tropical fruits and shrubs, nor cold enough for cherries, and too moist for those plants rejoicing in a dry atmosphere.

The National Rose Society of New South Wales recommend the following, and there is very little to suggest by way of improvement.

Rose progress should aim at all-round excellence.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY OF N.S.W.

Arranged in Order of Merit.

1924 Vote.

GARDEN ROSES.

SOCIETY'S DEFINITION.—A Garden Rose is one that should be of vigorous growth, disease resistant, carry good foliage, be free and continuous blooming, holding its flowers on firm stems, and the flowers should preferably have at least three rows of petals, and be fragrant.

BEST EIGHTEEN.—Radiance, Etoile d'Hollande, Lady Hillingdon, Madame Abel Chatenay, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Columbia, Hadley, General MacArthur, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Lady Maureen Stewart, Mrs. H. Stevens, Madame Butterfly, Red Radiance, Hoosier Beauty, Sunny South, K. A. Victoria, Laurent Carle, Frau Karl Druschki.

SECOND BEST EIGHTEEN.—Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Rose Marie, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Gustav Grunewald, Warrior, Mrs. G. Shawyer, Maman Cochet, Madame Segond Weber, Rhea Reid, Golden Ophelia, White Maman Cochet, Countess of Gosford, Konigin Carola, Lady Ashtown, Ophelia, Pilgrim, Souv. de Marie de Zayas, Madame Jules Bouche.

DECORATIVE ROSES.

SOCIETY'S DEFINITION.—A Decorative Rose should be small and dainty as in Madame Cecil Brunner or Maman Turbat; single as in Irish Fireflame; or loose and elegant, with preferably not more than three rows of large petals, as in Gwen Nash or Red Letter Day.

TWELVE BEST.—Sunny South, Irish Elegance, Irish Fireflame, Hawlmark Crimson, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Lady Hillingdon, K. of K., Red Letter Day, Lady Pirrie, Gwen Nash, Vanity (Halstead's), Betty Uprichard.

CLIMBING ROSES.

SOCIETY'S DEFINITION.—A true climber should continue its habit of climbing from previous year's wood, as in the Climbing Maman Cochet.

TWELVE BEST CLIMBERS.—Miss Marion Manifold, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Black Boy, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. K. A. Victoria, Noella Nabonnand, Clb. Ophelia, Souv. de Leonie Viennot.

PILLAR ROSES.

SOCIETY'S DEFINITION.—A Pillar Rose is one that usually renews its wood from the base, and only to a limited extent from previous growth, as in Paul's Scarlet Climber and Mrs. W. J. Grant.

SIX BEST.—Paul's Scarlet Climber, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Liberty, Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant, Zephirine Drouhin, Walter Clark.

SIX BEST CLIMBING POLYANTHAS OR WICHURAIANA ROSES.—American Pillar, Excelsa, Tausendschon, Clb. Madame Cecil Brunner, Emily Gray, Silver Moon.

SIX BEST DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.—Orleans, Tip Top, Ellen Poulsen, Miss Edith Cavell, Maman Turbat, Mdle. Francisque Favre.

BEST EXHIBITION ROSES.

EIGHTEEN EXHIBITION ROSES.—Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant, White Maman Cochet, Frau Karl Druschki, Konigin Carola, Souv. de Maria de Zayas, Madame Jules Gravereaux, Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Maman Cochet, Yvonne Vacherot, Natalie Bottner, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Dean Hole, Clb. Liberty, Duchess of Sutherland, Sachsengruss.

The recommendations from amateur societies are invaluable.

ROSE CULTURE IN BRIEF

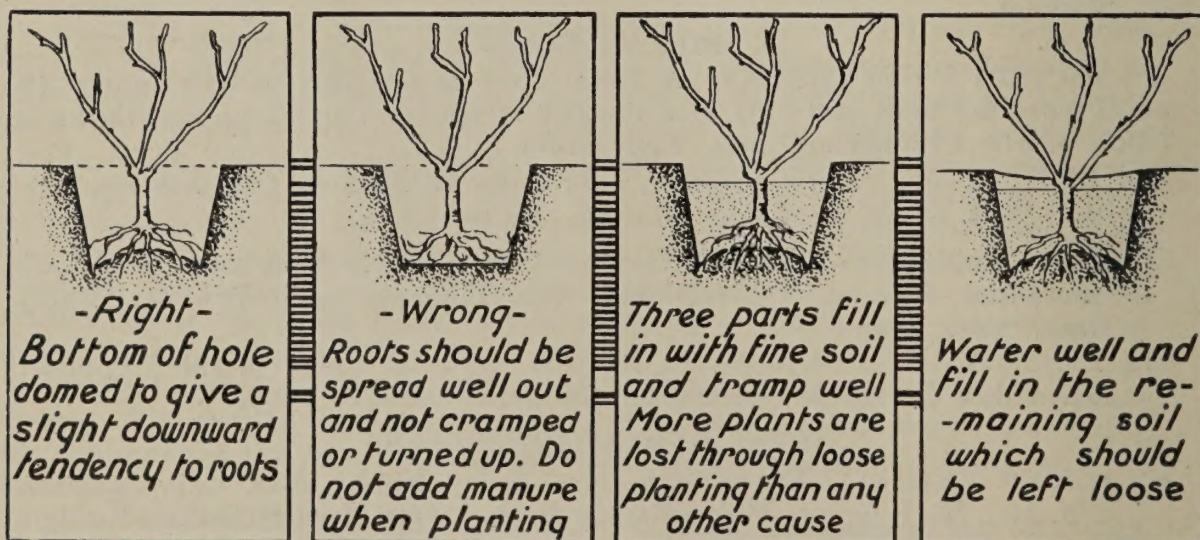
When unpacking the parcel of rose plants, remember that it is essential to keep the roots moist and free from exposure to air. If plants shrivel from dry conditions, bury completely in moist soil for three days, then plant as usual.

SOIL.—Roses may be grown in any soil, but the ideal is a stiff, greasy loam, the deeper the better. Real sand is improved by the additions of clay, loam, vegetable mould and manure. Extra heavy soils respond to lime, sand, manure and leaf mould.

SITUATION.—Open spaces are preferable to closely sheltered aspects, as mildew and black spot are encouraged by moist, close conditions. Roses are best grown in beds by themselves, which should not be too wide. 5ft. 6in. to 6ft. is ample for all but the most robust growers, and this will accommodate two rows of plants. Where the beds are along a fence or wall the tallest varieties should be placed on the back row and the lower growing selection in front as this allows each rose to display its blooms to best advantage.

PREPARATION OF GROUND.—There are two schools of thought regarding the preparation of soil for rose beds. The old idea was that the ground should be trenched two to three feet deep in order to provide ample root run for the plants. It is claimed, however, that this is needless waste of time and energy, as the roots rarely enter the soil to such depth. The new idea is that 12 to 18 inches is ample preparation, so long as the beds receive thorough and regular manuring. Draining is, of course, advisable in each instance, and, as frequently happens in circumstances of this kind, both sides report success, and each claims advantage. Whichever method is adopted, the best results will go to the grower who supplies proper manures and water in sufficient quantities to ensure vigorous growth, good blooms, and freedom from disease. It is a golden rule in rose growing to give with both hands to your plants.

PLANTING.—The time for planting must be decided by various local conditions. When plants are hard and woody, and soil not too wet, planting



may be carried out any month in the year, as a few pieces of bracken or bush will temper the sun's heat and prevent sunburn, and a water-can or hose supply any lack of moisture; but, generally speaking, in coastal New South

Deep planting is distinctly inadvisable.

Wales, April to August is the usual time. In cold, snow country, April planting is most desirable, but failing that it is better to withhold until August or September, but frequently under these severe conditions it will be necessary to shelter the plants from excessive cold. This may be done by a heavy mulch of straw or dry grass, or the soil may be banked up round the plant to a height of 6 or 8 inches until the plants are established.

DEPTH TO PLANT.—In all gardening activities there is considerable divergence of opinion, but the weight of evidence all tends to prove that planting with the union of the bud and stock one to two inches below the surface is generally satisfactory. It is usually considered that for this work the stem of the plant should be from four to six inches long, and, ultimately, the plant makes roots at the union, thus increasing its stability. The advantage of this method is that if, by any chance, the plant is killed above ground by sunburn, it will always grow again from below the surface. In planting, the roots should be well spread out, covered with fine earth, tramped firmly and then well watered to thoroughly settle the soil. When the water has soaked away, the wetted surface of the hole should be covered with loose soil. Water after, only when necessary, and then do it well, loosening the caked surface when dry enough later. It is distinctly inadvisable to put fresh animal or chemical manures close to the roots of newly planted Roses. The fermentation of the manure creates too much heat and chemical manures are too concentrated for anything but well established plants.

MANURING.—There is no complete manure, and it is necessary to use animal and chemical alternately to maintain soil fertility. Cow manure is generally considered the best, while the chemical manure should contain phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash. Special mixtures are put up embodying these three main plant foods. Where blood and bone is used it requires the addition of extra potash to make it complete from a chemical point of view. Where it is desired to mix a Rose manure, super phosphate three parts, sulphate of potash, two parts, and sulphate of ammonia, one part, will provide a very good basis. A good handful of this mixture, lightly sprinkled round each plant two or three times in the year is generally a sufficient dressing. Regular liming (every third year) and copious waterings are very necessary, as without these important details the best effect is not obtained.

WHEN TO PICK.—All flowers should be picked early in the morning, the loose decorative blooms, just as the buds show colour and are on the point of opening. Remove all surplus foliage, scrape the bark from one side of the stem for the last two inches and place in fresh water in the house away from strong sunlight. Full blooms must be allowed to open more before picking. Cut long stems and ensure good flowers in the next crop.

June 23rd, 1925.—I received yesterday the rose catalogues (years 1924 and 1925) which you have had the goodness to send me at the request of Monsieur T. H. Nicholas. I have examined them with the keenest interest, and I thank you very sincerely for sending them.

7th July, 1925.—Your parcel of rose trees received on Friday night. They were so well packed and had such good roots I think they will not know they have ever left your nurseries.—M. F. B., "Southridge," Rooty Hill, N.S.W.

31st July, 1925.—I would like you to know that all our roses—50—obtained from you last year are all doing splendidly, and the flowers are very fine.—Miss A. F., "Sunville," Dungog.

Never manure at planting time.

ROSE PERFUMES

By H. H. HAZLEWOOD.

This paper was read before the National Rose Society of New South Wales on 14th December, 1925, and is printed by kind permission of the Society.

There is a fanciful legend in Greek mythology concerning the origin of the rose which provides a fitting introduction to the question of rose perfumes. It is declared that the "Rose" came into being as a direct result of the united energies of the gods of Olympus. The goddess Flora besought the aid of her friends to provide an everlasting tribute to the memory of her favourite maid of honour who had died. In response to this request, Venus gave form, Bacchus nectar, Apollo light, Vertumnus perfume, Pomona fruit, while Flora herself provided colour. The bloom which resulted from these gifts was declared the Queen of Flowers, and a just and fitting memorial to the beauty and purity of the dead girl.

Fanciful as the story may be, yet it is undoubtedly true that the Rose is the regal head of the floral world. So much attention is paid her, that every change of form is described in words such as globular, flat, high centre, cup shaped, reflexed and imbricated, and these terms are part of our everyday rose conversation. Her colour variations are noted with extreme minuteness, and a colour chart depicting 365 shades and tones is employed to describe her regal beauty. Yet, inconsistently enough, one of her chief charms has been almost altogether ignored, and with few exceptions we get no further than generalities in describing perfume as fragrance or sweet scent. And yet, Rose perfume is the song of poets the world over in preference to shape or colour. If we translate this state of affairs into colour we get no further than "brilliant," "dazzling," "vivid," etc. The rose-lover is therefore left guessing as to the quality or type of fragrance, and it is to remedy this deficiency that these notes are penned.

First, it may be advisable to indicate what has already been done in this matter. The first attempt to define perfume in roses appears to have been described in the "Gardeners' Monthly" and "Horticulturist," published in Philadelphia in 1886. In 1889 Dr. Blondel continued the work, but the varieties mentioned are almost unknown in present-day gardens. Socrates was declared to possess a peach-like fragrance, Elizabeth Barbenzien (melon), Isabella Nabonnand and Banksia alba (violet), Safrano (pinks), Marechal Niel, Goubalt and Madame Bravy (raspberry). Unique Jaune (hyacinth), R. bracteata (apricots), and R. canina (mignonette). R. alpina was declared to be used commercially for the production of mignonette perfume.

Mrs. H. R. Darlington, in the English Rose Annual for 1911, gives notes on Fragrance in Roses, and mentions that at Mons. Jules Gravereaux' garden, the Roseraie de L'Hay, Paris, an important investigation into this question was conducted. In addition to those already mentioned, Eugene Lamesch was declared to be like tarragon, Clement Nabonnand, and others like Russian leather, R. viridiflora (pear), A. M. Immaculata (hay), Cameons (alcohol), Dybowski (apple jelly), Cheshunt Hybrid and R. M. Henriette like prune jelly. Princess de Sagan and Roger Lambelin, wine, etc. While definitely proving that perfumes were distinct and subject to classification, the experts still left the popular roses of the day untouched. In 1917, however, Rev. J. H. Pemberton, in the English Rose Annual, definitely declared for 4 main classes:—

Perfume has been described as the Soul of the Rose.

1. Musk, as represented by *R. brunonis*, etc.
2. Damask, as represented by General Jacqueminot and Zephirine Drouhin.
3. Tea, as represented by Gloire de Dijon and Madame Bravy.
4. Fruit Scented, as represented by *R. lutea*, Rayon d'or, etc.

He then went on to analyse blended perfumes, but less than ten names were dealt with, and the matter apparently dropped.

With such a lead, however, it is felt by many rosarians that concerted action could make a great improvement in this great question, and if present-day varieties were described in other than general terms, lovers of perfume would score a distinct advantage, and the rose world generally would have a new and interesting attribute for study and appreciation.

It is realised, however, that there were difficulties in the way. Just as some people cannot detect colour, so to some, perfume carries no significance. Then fragrance varies considerably in volume, according to weather conditions and time of day. The sense of smell is also easily clouded, and it was found that 10 minutes each day was enough if keen judgment were to result. Most of the present-day varieties have been tested in the last few months, and a regular hour each day was adhered to as far as possible.

It is felt that as a preliminary classification, two well defined classes are sufficient, with an extra for sundries. At the same time, when the sense becomes more keen the trained "Nosarian" will probably be able to distinguish blends of perfume just as the eye can notice a mixture of red and yellow colour.

The first classification is that of Tea Scent. A vivid imagination years ago gave the Tea Rose its name because its perfume was declared to resemble the favourite beverage. In order to define, however, what is meant, it may be advisable to set a popular variety as a type, and Lady Hillingdon provides an excellent example. It is not possible in this short paper to give all varieties in this section, but a few of the best known are mentioned. Duchess of Wellington, Georges Schwartz, Souv. of Stella Gray, Devoniensis, Lilian Moore, Madame C. Martel, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, M. D. Hamill, Squatters Dream, Mrs. Dunlop Best. A peculiar feature in respect of some varieties in this section is that as the flower ages there is a definite change to a carnation or clove scent.

In most instances it is the light roses which are so called tea scented.

The next section is the popular sweet or damask scent of the old English Cabbage Rose. In some instances it is clearly associated with some other factor, but as this is only a preliminary classification these varieties will be left to another time. The best examples are given at length with General McArthur as a type. Admiral Ward, Courtney Page, E. M. Burnett, Edward Mawley, Etoile de Hollande, Georg Arnds, George Dickson, Gruss an Teplitz, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, Laurent Carle, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. H. Winnett, Ophelia, Radiance, Red Radiance, Rose Marie, Star of Queensland, W. C. Clark, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Columbia, Dainty, La France, Madame Butterfly, Mdlle. Aug. Guinnoisseau, Crimson Emblem, Mrs. E. Powell, etc.

The third class must be described as Miscellaneous. In addition to Socrates, which is emphatically like the most luscious peach imaginable, *R. bracteata* shows a distinct likeness to a good pear. Pax, Old Gold and a number of others resemble cloves, Golden Spray reminds you of an apple, and even Rev. F. Page Roberts gives a similar impression at times.

Join a Rose Society and keep up to date.

The Musk scent is represented by very few varieties, but yet is so distinctive that it must be given prominence. It is typified by *R. Moschata* (or *Brunoni*) and the delicate but penetrating fragrance must be experienced to be appreciated.

The Pernetianas have a tantalising blending of almost every perfume imaginable, but the original species was called *R. bicolor foetida*, owing to its painful similarity to a repulsive insect. Princess Nagako, a somewhat uncommon variety, was found to smell like Violet Powder, while *Hortulanus Fiet* has the odour of Freesias. Quite a number of varieties, particularly *Wichuraianas* exhibit the same perfume in their blooms as is to be found in the foliage of Sweet Briar, particularly Emily Gray, Rene Danielle and Paul's Scarlet Climber, etc.

Betty Uprichard is described by the Raiser as having verbena scent, and there is certainly a slight perfume of this nature. Sunstar, another from the same firm, is described as Honey scented with a fair amount of correctness.

Although repeatedly tested, no perfume can be found in the following varieties:—Dean Hole, Lady Ashtown, Penelope, Frau Karl Druschki, Covent Garden, Red Letter Day and the Maman Cochet.

As an exercise in determining perfume, it is suggested that a few well known varieties should be taken in the coming season, and every effort made to define the peculiar quality of varieties such as Rhea Reid, Etoile de Hollande and Rev. F. Page Roberts. If reports are sent to us direct they will be recorded, and from the combined observations some interesting results may be expected.

The perfumes indicated at the end of each Rose description are in accordance with its preliminary classification as outlined in this article.

Diseases

INSECT ENEMIES.

APHIDES.—This pest, known also as Greenfly, plant lice, etc., attacks the young growth, pierces the bark and sucks the sap, which is the life blood of the plant. As they do not eat bark or foliage a poison spray is useless and they must be attacked by different methods. As all insects must breathe in order to live the best means of eradication is found in closing up the breathing pores on the sides of the body, by covering them with some sticky substance. They may also be sprayed with mild irritants as long as the foliage is not injured. The following spray is recommended:—Blackleaf 40 (Nicotine Sulphate), this should be mixed as directed on the containers in the proportions of $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. to 4 gallons of water. For convenience, a petrol tin may be considered as holding 4 gallons. One of our customers found a decided advantage in adding 2 ozs. of Scrubbs Cloudy Ammonia to the mixture. If used with judgment, the garden hose is invaluable, and the insects may be washed off the shoots very quickly. Care should be taken not to injure the buds or foliage with an excessive force of water. As the Aphides increase at an enormous rate they should be attacked immediately they are noticed. Their natural enemies should also be encouraged. The Lady Bird Beetles, both in adult and larval stages are invaluable, and amongst birds the common Sparrow, Blue Wren, and Silvereye should be jealously guarded as they do invaluable service in checking this evil. Ants should be exterminated from the garden as they undoubtedly befriend the Aphides, and are declared to carry them to suitable plants. The Aphides give off a sticky excretion called "Honey

Lady Bird Beetles are invaluable to Rose growers.

Dew," and it is for this food that the ants protect them. This honey dew sometimes becomes the host of a black fungus, which is known as Sooty Mould, and this frequently causes concern to the rose grower. As, however, it is not a parasite, and consequently does not extract anything from the leaf, it need not be taken seriously. The remedy is to get rid of the Aphides and Sooty Mould will not appear.

RED SPIDER.—This microscopic insect attacks the under surface of the leaves and ultimately causes discolouration and defoliation. They should be sprayed as soon as noticed with Liver of Sulphur at the rate of 1 oz to 2 gallons of water.

THRIPS.—This insect is one of the most difficult to combat, as they enter the flowers and cannot be treated without injuring the bloom itself. By feeding on the petals and sap, they cause great damage, generally in the spring time, and the blooms attacked are soon noticed by the brown and shrivelled edges of the petals. In some districts this pest is so bad that it has been seriously suggested that Spring Rose Shows be cancelled.

The life history of the Thrips would make it appear that the eggs are laid in the tenderest portions of the plant tissue such as exposed blooms, stems and midribs of leaves, etc. These eggs hatch in from four to nine days, and the young larvae immediately commence feeding. At the end of seven or eight days they moult into a second stage larvae, and after about ten to fourteen days they become full grown and drop to the ground. Local experience also indicates that the larvae and pupae may seek shelter on the plant itself, as in the case of an unnamed thick thighed species affecting Callistemons in local nurseries. Records taken in America have shown that they penetrate the soil from one to twenty-six inches in depth, but generally an average of eight or nine, remaining there for the best part of the year. When they reach the pupae stage they emerge and either climb or fly to the nearest trees. Under certain conditions they migrate, and one swarm of pear thrips in Santa Clara, U.S.A., was noticed, and estimated to be eight miles long, four miles wide, and moved at the rate of about ten miles per hour. There seems to be no prospect of relief through the action of their natural enemies.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington, U.S.A., recommends a nicotine dust made as follows:—Nicotine sulphate $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Hydrated lime $4\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. The liquid nicotine sulphate, commonly known as Black Leaf 40, must be thoroughly mixed with the lime and used immediately or stored in an air tight glass or metal container. The mixture should be applied by the dust pump or sulphur bellows while the foliage is dry and the air still. Care should be taken to avoid inhaling the dust, as it may cause irritation to nose or throat. It should be pointed out, however, that it is not much use individuals carrying out this remedy unless all growers in the community can help in a similar way. At the same time there is a direct challenge to Rose growers to either master this one more difficulty or else confess themselves beaten by an almost microscopic insect.

CHAFER GRUBS.—These large white grubs cause serious damage under ground by eating the roots and bark on the stem. Many a plant has died through being ringbarked underground. There is no effective remedy beyond killing all that are noticed when digging. Bush leaves from places where they are known to exist should be avoided as the eggs are frequently brought into the garden by this means. In some places fresh tobacco refuse spread round the plants has been found to kill them. When the Nicotine has been washed out it should be replenished. It makes a good manure, so two objects are served.

FUNGUS DISEASES.

MILDEW.—The commonest of these diseases is mildew. This forms a coating over the foliage preventing it from carrying out its important work. The usual methods of treatment are spraying with Liver of Sulphur, 1 oz. to 2 gallons, or 4 ozs. Bicarbonate of Soda to 4 gallons of water. The plants may also be dusted as for black spot. It is most important to commence treatment before the disease appears as it is much easier to prevent than cure.

The method outlined in last year's catalogue, of adding sufficient potash to the soil to combat mildew, has found many adherents. It may be applied either as sulphate of potash, muriate of potash or wood ashes which have been kept dry. Once the correct amount to apply has been discovered there is no reason to doubt that mildew troubles will cease. A double handful of potassum sulphate to each plant, sprinkled around, would do for a first dressing. When using wood ashes, give a larger quantity, but less if muriate of potash is applied.

BLACK SPOT.—This disease is very prevalent in moist coastal areas as the warmth and humidity are ideal conditions for its growth and dissemination. As the fungus takes its root in the leaf itself it is practically impossible to cure. Much may be done by regular winter sprayings with Bordeaux mixture. Before the disease makes its appearance the plants should have regular dustings of 9 parts Flour of Sulphur to one part Arsenate of Lead Powder. This should be distributed while the foliage is slightly damp with dew and to be effective it will need repeating after rain. Another method is to spray with Liver of Sulphur, 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water immediately after the spring crop of flowers is finished. Some few varieties, particularly some of the rose species, appear to be quite immune. This fact should hold the secret for successful control. The heartfelt thanks of the rose world would assuredly be sufficient recompense for the successful investigator.

DIE BACK.—This disease appears to be making headway in many places and is a most serious trouble. It is described by one authority as attacking the vigorous shoots in the early spring. The leaves nearest the base curl up and drop off when the plant is shaken. Ultimately the whole stem becomes infected and each successive shoot seems to be attacked in the same way until the plant succumbs. As soon as it is noticed, drastic pruning to healthy wood should be carried out, while painting the stems with Sulphuric Acid, 1 oz. to 1 gallon of water is said to be effective. Always pour the Acid into the water and never reverse the process. The stems may also be painted with Condry's Crystals, using $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. to 1 gallon of water.

Manures *versus* Disease

Since the publication last year of the article on the Conquest of Mildew, by medium of Potash manuring, considerable interest has been aroused amongst Rose growers. During the year reports have been noted of Scientific experiments along the same lines, and a short account of these, together with instances reported by amateur Rose growers is given so that the matter may be thoroughly tested during the coming season.

By far the most important results were obtained by the Officers of the "Kirton Agricultural Institute, near Boston, England. In a very extensive test with potatoes, it was found that the number of healthy potatoes

Prevention is better than cure for disease.

increased in regular proportion to the amount of potash applied to each plot. Commencing with an average of 35 per cent. healthy plants where no potash was applied, the average reached to 56 per cent. healthy when 2 cwt. of sulphate of potash per acre was used.

Still more favourable results were procured when a compound fertiliser containing 5 per cent. nitrogen, 16 per cent. soluble phosphates and 10 per cent. potash was applied. The healthy plants in one instance reached 91.5 per cent. In the duplicate test 71.4 per cent. was obtained, making an average of 81 per cent. In summing up the evidence from these extensive experiments, the authors state:—

1. The excessive use of nitrogenous manures favours the incidence of disease in the potato crop.

2. The quantity of nitrogenous manures applied may be regarded as excessive only when not balanced by adequate amounts of potash.

3. The capacity of disease resistance in plants varies directly with the quantity of potash supplied in the fertiliser.

4. For the promotion of healthy plant growth sylvinite and the lower grades of potash salts are less efficient than muriate or sulphate of potash.

5. Probably owing to manurial practice in the past, the application of phosphates to potato crops on the silt soils of the Holland division of Lincolnshire tends to increase the susceptibility to disease.

6. Heavy dressings of a well-balanced compound manure tend to increase the immunity of the crop to disease.

These figures are taken from that most valuable publication the "Journal of Agricultural Science. Vol. 15, Part 1.

Additional scientific evidence is provided by the report from the Long Ashton Research Station, near Bristol, England, as quoted in the Year Book of the Nurserymen and Seedsmen.

"A series of trees and bushes (Apples, Gooseberries, Currants and Strawberries) were grown in pure sand contained in pots; one series of the pots received but rainwater, another dressings of complete manure, *i.e.*, a mixture containing nitrogen, phosphate of potash, and lime, whilst in other series these elements were in turn omitted. Thus, it was possible to see how the plants would respond when fed with complete manures, no food, and food where there was no nitrogen or no potash, and phosphates, as the case might be. As would be expected, the plants receiving no manure, or manures with nitrogen, made very little growth, and appeared stunted in growth and starved appearance; but the plants supplied with nitrogen and potash but no phosphates were also stunted, and it would appear that this fertiliser is as necessary for growth as it is for blossom and fruit formation. Where potash was admitted, the growth was not so restricted as changed in character, the leaves developed leaf scorch, with the purple orange markings, and defoliated prematurely. What part the potash plays remains hidden, but it certainly exercises some important influence in the foliage metabolism that this progress goes wrong where the tree is starved of potash."

Still further scientific investigations showed that the stripe disease of tomato can be combatted with dressings of potash, and this result was obtained at the "Chestnut Experimental Research Station," England.

Coming nearer home, the Officers of the Department of Agriculture in Victoria found that spotted wilt in tomatoes was greatly retarded by applications of potash as a manure.

A few interesting results from amateurs are also included, all bearing out the contention previously expressed.

"Some years ago a local rose grower told me he believed he prevented mildew by the use of wood ashes. A year ago last summer I heard of a man in Seattle who never did any spraying to prevent or cure mildew; just cultivated and fertilised well. I found he used much wood ashes."—Rev. S. S. Sulliger, 1510 North Ninth Street, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.

"The head gardener to Mr. E. F. Stead, who is probably the most successful exhibitor of roses in New Zealand, was at our nursery yesterday, and he told us that for the first time in his experience there was not a scrap of mildew in the rose garden. As the past season was generally regarded as being the worst season for mildew known, and having read your article on the question, we were naturally interested to know what steps he took to eradicate it. He said he did nothing. We then asked him what manure was used. He said that he had given the rose beds no manure whatever, but had given them a heavy sprinkling of wood ashes, which were afterwards forked in."—Poulsen Bros., Tomb's Road, Christchurch, New Zealand.

"I read your article on this subject with interest. The soil here is sandy, and I deemed it necessary to top-dress freely with sulphate potash. All my plants were free from mildew, even such varieties as Mrs. H. Morse, Mad. A. Chatenay, Gustav. Grunewald, and Frank Dunlop, being quite clean. Other factors are the sulphur fumes which occasionally blow out my way from the smelters, and the water which is heavily impregnated with magnesia."—Mr. A. G. Armstrong, c/o A.M.P. Society, Port Pirie, S.A.

"I have had a half belief for many years that mildew could be controlled from the soil, and that atmospheric conditions were not so much to blame. The conditions here could not be worse; from March to August or September we have an exceedingly high humidity, with heavy rain. After September we have NO rain and dry winds. The temperature varies from 88 to 90 degrees in the summer, to 65 to 70 degrees in the winter. Not a big variation, you see. Three years ago I had a bed of 18 "Killarney" budded on the Japanese Multiflora stock. The bed they were planted in had remained idle for some time. Mildew showed on this bed of roses very badly, and was spreading to other roses. At that time we had a ship in dock that had just discharged a cargo of rough logs and heavy timber from Borneo. A great amount of broken wood and bark was left in the holds of the vessel; this I gathered into a heap and burnt it for 3 or 4 days. I well sifted the white ash left, and dug three or four buckets of this into the surface of the bed. At the same time I sprayed the foliage of the plants with a weak solution of lime and sulphur water. This bed of roses was beautifully clean in a few weeks. Since then I have always applied a good dressing of burnt refuse to the beds annually, and I have not seen mildew for the last year or two."—Mr. R. A. Nicholson, Hong Kong.

"The beds treated with sulphate of potash have been entirely free from mildew, except one rose, Mme. H. Francois, which was treated with the others, and at the same time. I shall dig it up later on to find if its roots have been functioning properly."—F. Mason, Sandon Road, Feilding, N.Z.

"Your article on mildew especially gives food for thought, and bears out my experience. I have been using wood ashes on most of my roses since the new bed was laid down three years ago. The soil is light in texture, and the subsoil contains a fine sand of a pumiceous nature with clay, and is not calculated to give the best results in rose growing. Early in June last, when some of my plants were giving the fourth, and in some cases the fifth, crop of bloom for the season, a successful grower and exhibitor

Disease resistance. An important quality in a rose.

of roses from 100 miles south of this district was in my garden, and remarked on the absence of mildew in general, and of die back even in the Pernetiana section, and asked the reason for it. I pointed to the wood ashes scattered on the surface of the ground, and said the reason would probably be found there. I have two plants of Souv. de Leonie Viennot in different parts of the garden, one of the worst varieties for mildew here; one of these gets wood ashes and is immune, the other has had none and is a slave to it."—Mr. C. H. King, "Rexhill," Havelock North, Hawkes Bay, N.Z.

"I tried your recommendation—sulphate of potash—on a Mrs. H. Stevens which was badly affected last season. The result has been remarkable, a double handful was used, and the bush is now a magnificent specimen and has produced an average of a dozen blooms per week since October 1st, and I am going to try it on an American Pillar which has suffered this season."—Mr. J. Gordon McKern, Bridge Rd., Wentworthville, N.S.W.

"I have carefully followed up this theory since I mentioned it here last year. At that time my plants were youngsters, and many showed the mildew badly. The application of potash was inadvisable, but with their establishment in the spring and summer, I commenced observations and action. My garden at present is free from mildew. George Dickson, Georg Arends, Druschki and Abel Chatenav, along with the hybrid perpetuals, all receive their doses of ashes regularly, and they respond in the manner outlined—clean foliage, clean blooms and no defoliation.

More detailed observations have been made with Etoile de France—my best mildewer. This plant scattered the spores to Radiance, but this latter variety was easily cured. My patient, then badly mildewed, was cut back and manured with a handful of sulphate of potash about October 10th. The growth and blooms which developed towards the end of November were quite free from mildew. The usual light pruning was carried out, but no manure added. The heavy storms and rains following undoubtedly removed all the potash, for the growth, when examined on returning from my holidays about the middle of January, was badly affected. This was cut away only to make room for an even more mildewed growth.

I dismissed all diseased wood and leaves, added a good handful of potash and some ashes to the soil. This was my second application. The leaves and blooms are now clean and free from the mildew."—Extract from paper on "Aspects of Rose Growing," by Mr. S. B. Watkins, M.Sc., Brisbane University, Queensland.—As published in the Sunday Mail, August 2nd, 1925.

"I think the potash treatment for mildew is going to be a decided success; after using wood ashes and sulphate of potash for a few weeks, I noticed a great improvement in the new foliage of all my roses subject to mildew. I think, as you say, it is just a matter of finding out how much to use."—T. Passmore, Hackett Terrace, Charters Towers, Queensland.

Concerning the mildew: I have followed your advice, using ashes on "Frau Karl Druschki," which was very badly affected. The result has been a complete cure.—J. D. MacPherson, "Yandan," Mudgee.

The best forms of potash appear to be potassium sulphate, potassium muriate, and, probably, handiest of all in the form of wood ash. It is essential that the ashes should be kept quite dry until ready for use, otherwise the salts, which are very soluble, are liable to be lost. All garden refuse which is not fit for the compost heap should be burnt, and the ashes sprinkled on the rose beds.

AUSTRALIAN RAISED ROSES

Almost all the roses grown in Australia have been introduced from Europe, or America. Bred for totally different conditions of climate, it is not surprising that many have been discarded almost as soon as they have flowered. The time is coming when much of this disappointment will be avoided, by planting roses bred for and tested under Australian conditions, before being catalogued. It is not too much to say that Australia possesses the finest climate in the world for raising new roses, and extensive developments in this direction may be looked for in the near future.

Since the attention directed to Australian Raised Roses by the awards two * of them received at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at Wisley in Surrey, England, many Australian rose growers will no doubt wish to send plants to rose-loving friends in England. If advised of this by July at latest, the plants will be specially prepared and shipped so as to arrive in England for early spring planting. A parcel of Australian Raised Roses would form one of the most acceptable presents imaginable. Full particulars as to suitable varieties and total cost landed in England, on application.

Some of the Varieties Raised in Australia

AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY (Kerslake).	CRACKER (Alister Clark).
AUSTRALIA FELIX (Alister Clark).	DON JOSE (Alister Clark).
BLACK BOY (Alister Clark).	E. N. WARD (Kershaw).
BORDERER (Alister Clark).	FANCY FREE (Alister Clark).
CHERUB (Alister Clark).	FIREDRAGON (Alister Clark).
CLIMBING CECIL BRUNNER (Ardagh).	FLORENCE RUSS (G. Russ).
CLIMBING COUNTESS La Barthe (Lewis).	FLYING COLOURS (Alister Clark).
DAYDREAM (Alister Clark).	LORRAINE LEE (Alister Clark).
ELLA SCOTT (Scott).	MILKMAID (Alister Clark).
E. J. MOLLER (Moller).	MISS MARION MANIFOLD (Adamson).
GOLDEN VISION (Alister Clark).	MRS. FRANK GUTHRIE (Alister Clark).
GWEN NASH (Alister Clark).	MRS. R. C. BELL (Alister Clark).
HARBINGER (Alister Clark).	MRS. R. M. FINCH (Finch).
JESSIE CLARK (Alister Clark).	NORA CUNNINGHAM (Alister Clark).
KITTY KININMONTH (Alister Clark).	PENELOPE (Williams).
LORETTO (Alister Clark).	QUEEN OF HEARTS (Alister Clark).
MIDNIGHT SUN (Grant).	SALMON SPRAY (Grant).
CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (Rosen).	SCORCHER (Alister Clark).
CLIMBING MADAME SECOND WEBER (Ardagh).	SQUATTER'S DREAM (Alister Clark).
CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET (Upton).	STAR OF QUEENSLAND (Williams).
CLIMBING SOUV. DE THERESE LEVET (Wood) and (Nichol), two sports.	SUNDAY BEST (Alister Clark).
CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET.	SUNNY SOUTH (Alister Clark).
	SWEET SEVENTEEN (Alister Clark).
	VANITY (Halstead).

*Salmon Spray and Mrs. R. M. Finch.

Next year we hope to introduce a very fine variety of Mr. Alister Clark's raising named in honour of the Countess of Stradbroke. This is a seedling from the well-known variety Walter C. Clark, but a decided improvement. Full particulars will be given later.

Encourage Australian Rose Hybridists.

NEW ROSES for 1926

The descriptions are those of the raisers, necessarily somewhat condensed. Owing to the particularly hard season, plants are not as forward as usual, and will not be ready for despatch until May. Local criticisms are noted in italics, but further notes will be taken in the autumn flowering. Any grower wishing to get up-to-date information concerning the behaviour of any variety introduced can obtain full details on application.

4/- each, except where otherwise marked; 6 or more plants at 4/- in one consignment, at the rate of 42/- per doz.

ACHIEVEMENT (H. Wich) (English and Son).—Deep rose pink, shading to coral pink. This is a sport of Dorcas, having identical flowers but variegated foliage. 4/- each. *Not flowered yet.*

ANNE (H.T.) (J. H. Pemberton).—Full, pointed, globular, cherry pink flowers, carried on erect sturdy stems. Free flowering, with a rich damask perfume. 4/- each. *Very sweet, fairly full blooms, but colour rather hard.*

ANNIE LAURIE (H.T.) (Stuppy Floral Co.).—Flesh pink, edges deeper, golden yellow base extending a third of the petal, large, cupped, very double, very lasting; bud large, long-pointed, borne on long strong stem. Growth very vigorous, upright, bushy, few thorns; foliage abundant, large, rich, glossy green, disease resistant; profuse and continuous bloomer. An American variety sent out as an improved "Madame Butterfly," a description sufficient to commend it to every rose grower. 4/- each. *Looks very promising.*

BARBARA ROBINSON (H.T.) (A. Dickson and Sons).—Colour cream, growth very vigorous, free branching habit, extremely floriferous, producing blooms with the greatest profusion throughout the season, and for this, is bound to be much in demand. The buds are very long and pointed, opening cleanly in all weathers to a well shaped flower. Foliage is abundant and good. Sweetly scented. 4/- each. *Semi-double. Colour lacks distinctiveness.*

BARONESSE S.H.W. VAN DEDEM (H.T.) (Leenders).—Indian yellow and coppery orange. Large and full. Growth vigorous and free flowering. 4/- each. *The flowers do not bear out colour description. Inside face of petal shows light flesh pink, exterior lilac rose, semi-double.*

BELLE CUIVREE (Per.) (P. Ducher).—Shrimp pink, shaded with coppery yellow; of medium size, semi-double, after the style of Mme. Edouard Herriot. 5/- each. *Very rich colour. Tea scent, 35 petals.*

BERGER'S ERFOLG (Hyb. Rugosa) (Berger).—Large single flowers, bright glowing red with yellow stamens. Perpetual flowering. 4/- each. *Upon present performances, not wanted.*

BERTHA TURNER (H.T.) (J. H. Pemberton).—A charming shade of salmon peach. Fine shaped, full, globular flowers carried on long stems. Free flowering and good in autumn. Tea scented. 4/- each. *Quite a distinct colour.*

BLOSSOM (H.T.) (Beckwith).—The ground work of the petals is peach blossom pink, heavily veined and flushed "Rose Neyron Red," shading to yellow at the base of the petals. The outside of the petals flushed yellow and pale pink. Beautifully shaped and pointed full flowers of medium size. Nice solid petals. Free flowering. Tea scented. Bushy and branching, dark green foliage, strong stems; few thorns. Perpetual flowering. 4/- each. *Very shapely blooms, moderately full. Recommended.*

Fragrance is an added charm.

BONNIE PRINCE (Hyb. Wich) (T. N. Cook).—Flower medium size. Cupped, double, fragrant. White with yellow centre. Good foliage. 4/- each. *In 1919 this rose scored 85 1/3 per cent. marks in competitive test at Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., for all-round quality.*

CITRONELLE (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co.).—Yellow tinted rose on edges, with broad and long petals. The growth is branching, with nice bronze foliage. 4/- each. *Good growth and foliage. 30 petals of good substance. Promising.*

CITY OF LITTLE ROCK (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co.).—Medium size, semi-double, fragrant flowers, produced singly on fairly long stems. The colour is Hydrangea pink. 5/- each. *Plants arrived late, and have not yet flowered.*

CLIMBING DEAN HOLE (Cib. H.T.).—A vigorous climbing sport of the well-known dwarf variety. The flowers are identical in every respect, and the climbing habit will make it a decided acquisition to exhibitors. 4/- each. *Genuine climbing growth and true Dean Hole Bloom. Recommended for exhibitors.*

CLIMBING GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.) (Hage).—A fine climbing sport of the pretty dwarf variety. The flowers are perfect in shape, and will prove a welcome addition to the yellow flowering climbing varieties. 4/- each. *Genuine in every respect. Recommended.*

CLIMBING J. J. L. MOCK (H.T.) (J. Timmermans).—A climbing sport of the dwarf variety, producing imperial pink flowers, identical with the parent. 5/- each. *Plants arrived late and have not shown bloom so far. They appear to be genuine.*

CLIMBING LOS ANGELES (Howard and Smith).—Probably no other rose has made such a stir in all except tropical countries. A climbing sport is, therefore, sure of instant support, as flowers are generally of better quality on the climbing sports. 5/- each. *Highly recommended. Nursery rows show 100% genuine climbing growth.*

CLIMBING LYON ROSE (Ketten). A climbing sport of the dwarf variety, which will probably prove less liable to die back than the parent. 4/- each. *Genuine climbing habit.*

CLIMBING MRS. EDWARD MAWLEY (Jarman).—A grand fixed climbing sport of the old variety, with all its good points. 4/- each. *In the nursery rows 90% show climbing or pillar growth.*

CLIMBING SUNSTAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson and Sons).—A climbing sport of the well-known and popular bedding variety. A very novel and valuable introduction, and one that will be greatly appreciated. 4/- each. *Every plant threw genuine climbing or pillar growth.*

CONCORDIA (H.T.) (Felix Brix.).—A light sparkling pink rose of very great beauty. Flowers well shaped, full and large, lasting well. 4/- each. *Centre petals narrow, very full and with a rather hard colour.*

CORNELIA (Hyb. Musk) (J. H. Pemberton).—A perpetual flowering cluster rose. Colour, strawberry flushed yellow. Fragrant musk perfume. 4/- each. *Another case of duplication of names. A salmon pink, H.T. was sent out in America by Robt. Scott and Sons in 1919, and distributed in England by A. Dickson and Son. Not flowered yet.*

CORRIE KOSTER (Dwf. Poly) (M. Koster and Son).—A salmon yellow sport from Princess Juliana, with the same habit of growth. 4/- each.

The statement is unquestionable:—

- DIXIE (H.T.) (W. R. Gray).**—Soft shell pink or pale salmon of similar shade to "Mrs. Chas. J. Bell," and both roses originated from the same parent, viz., "Pink Radiance." "Dixie" is more double and more cupped in shape than "Mrs. Bell." When fully expanded, the flower is exceedingly handsome. Grand habit and good foliage. Fragrant and very free flowering. In the bud stage this rose is not so good, but the beauty is disclosed as the flower expands. 4/- each. *Really too much like Mrs. Chas. J. Bell to warrant 2 varieties.*
- DOROTHY DOUGLAS (H.T.) (Dobbie and Co., Ltd.).**—A vivid shade of cerise pink; quite distinct from any other variety. Robust growth and almost perpetual flowering. Price, 4/- each.
- DOROTHY KING (H.T.) (E. J. King).**—Semi-double, scarlet crimson touched with maroon. Flowers are cupped. Bold gold anthers. 4/- each.
- DOUBLE ORLEANS (Dwf. Poly) (E. J. Hicks).**—A double form of the popular Orleans Rose, with all its good points. 4/- each. *Flowers are certainly double, but colour inferior.*
- DUCHESS OF YORK (H.T.) (Sandy Dickson).**—Strong, vigorous, free branching growth, with handsome light green foliage. Flowers large, very full and of fine form. Colour in the young stage deep golden yellow, with tangerine centre deepening as the flower ages to orange tangerine, with colour spreading from the centre of the flower and suffusing the whole flower to the outermost petals. 4/- each. *A most outstanding colour, strong tea scent, but looks like a real pernetiana.*
- ELDORADO (H.T.) (Howard and Smith).**—A vigorous growing, sweet scented variety, with golden Marechal Neil yellow flowers. 4/- each. *Good growth and colour, but shape is not its outstanding quality.*
- ELLEN TERRY (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros.).**—Soft sulphury cream. The outer petals shaded soft peach. Flowers are borne on long stiff stems. 4/- each. *Growth and shape good; petals too thin: tea scent.*
- EMPIRE QUEEN (H.T.) (W. Easlea and Sons).**—Clear cerise with an orange flush occasionally. Long buds expanding into a well shaped flower. 4/- each. *The colour is something like Ethel Somerset: good shape.*
- ERIC HOLROYD (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros.).**—Intense vermilion, shaded gold at base. The flowers are long and pointed, and freely produced. Sweetly scented. 4/- each. *15 good petals; promising.*
- FRAU FELIX TONNER (H.T.) (Leenders and Co.).**—Bright rose with coppery orange base, buds large, semi-double, very fragrant: growth is vigorous, compact and continuously blooming. Awarded Certificate of Merit. Royal Holland Society of Horticulture. 4/- each. *Recommended.*
- GEORGES CLEMENCEAU (Per.) (Leveque and Fils).**—Bright orange tinted with carmine. Large, well shaped blooms. 4/- each. *Strong tea scent. The globular blooms are not startling as to shape.*
- GOLDEN PIRRIE (H.T.) (Collin and Son).**—A golden yellow sport of the well known Lady Pirrie. 4/- each. *The great charm of Lady Pirrie lay in the colour. A yellow sport, which fades to white, seems to lose all claim to the name of the original.*
- GOLDEN RULE (H.T.) (E. G. Hill).**—Another American rose of great promise, having all the good points of Sunburst, with none of its bad ones. Always coming true to type. 4/- each. *Recommended.*
- GOLDMINE (H.T.) (J. H. Hill).**—Golden yellow with orange bronze heart. The true Mrs. Aaron Ward colour. Pointed bud, longer than its parent. The open flower being of very handsome type. Good petals. Free flowering and lasting. Tea scented. Grand leathery foliage. Good habit. Perpetual flowering. 4/- each. *A full rose of Mrs. A. Ward type. Recommended.*

GOOILAND BEAUTY (H.T.) (Rossem).—A clear golden orange semi-double rose that is very effective indeed. Very free flowering, and continuously in flower. Glossy dark green foliage. One of the finest semi-double roses for borders and massing. 4/- each. *So far, blooms show only 8 petals, and fade badly.*

GOOILAND GLORY (H.T.) (Rossem).—Raised from Mme. E. Herriott x General McArthur. Colour a brilliant cherry-red, with coral-red shade. Flowers semi-double, large, borne 3-5 on strong, upright stems; resembles Padre, but with flowers of a deeper colouring. Fine for garden work. 4/- each. *After the style of Padre, but fuller Pernetiana. A beautiful colour.*

GWYNETH JONES (Pernetiana) (McGredy).—A most beautiful and distinct decorative rose. The colour is unique and hitherto unknown in roses, brilliant carmine orange without shading, absolutely startling in its beauty, and the blooms retain their fascinating colour until they drop. The petals are large and of good texture, and the flowers semi-double to moderately full, the average number of petals of each bloom being from fifteen to seventeen. The flowers have a faint lemon perfume. The foliage is showy, being dark green and mildew proof, and the stems are strong, with few thorns. 4/- each. *Free flowering, with good shape and colour, which, however, fades to pink. 20 petals. Perfume not pleasant. Selected by Mr. C. E. Webster, of Hobart, as the best new rose at the London shows last year.*

HOLLAND BEAUTY (H.T.) (Verschuren).—Flower yellow and orange pink, of remarkably fine shape when in bud; handsome foliage. 4/- each. *A fine exhibition and garden variety, after the style of Lilian Moore. Recommended.*

HOLT HEWITT (H.T.) (Beckwith).—Magnificent rich velvety crimson, flushed scarlet at the edges of the petals, and veined scarlet. Quite supersedes George Dickson and all roses of that shade. Well shaped bud, carried erect and opening into a large, beautifully shaped flower. Large bold petals of fine substance. Retains its colour to the last. Very free flowering. Very strong sweet tea scent. Growth bushy and upright. Perpetual flowering. Dark green foliage on strong upright stems. Few thorns; hardy. Not liable to mildew 4/- each. *The best growth to date is only 12 to 15 inches; semi-double only.*

IVY MAY (H.T.) (Beckwith).—Pretty rose pink, running to amber at the base of the petals, flushed with gold on the outside of the petals, and at the edges. The colour glows and sparkles and does not fade. A distinct colour of great beauty. Charming long buds opening to well-shaped flowers. Fairly double; very free flowering; good petals of fine texture. Very sweetly scented. Upright and strong growth; breaking and flowering all the season. Dark green foliage on stout stems; very few thorns. 4/- each. *Very promising; 30 petals. Recommended.*

I. ZINGARI (Per.) (J. H. Pemberton).—A remarkable bit of colour. Orange and scarlet, resembling the well-known colours of the famous Cricket Club. Semi-double and sweetly scented. 4/- each. *An outstanding colour. A very good decorative. Recommended.*

JOHN HENRY (H.T.) (Beckwith).—A beautiful rosy scarlet in the bud stage, opening to a splendid rich pink. The shade is unique and unlike any other rose. A fine long bud, opening into an ideal shaped rose. Not too full. Well shaped, good quality petals: free flowering. Faint tea scent; very strong, free, upright growth. Dark green foliage on

Josephine Thomas. A splendid variety.

very strong stems; few thorns. Perpetual flowering. 4/- each. *Killarney type flower of 18 petals.*

JOSEPHINE THOMAS (H.T.) (Howard and Smith). Flower very double, high centre, and of medium size. Orange salmon shading to cream. Disease-resistant foliage, and vigorous bushy growth. 4/- each. *Highly recommended after two years' test. Strong tea scent.*

JOSEPHINE VESTAL (H.T.) (E. G. Hill).—Medium to large flowers, with high centre. The blooms are double, very lasting and freely produced. The colour is a soft pink, enhanced by rich fragrance. 5/- each. *Plants arrived late. Not flowered yet.*

LADY FLORENCE STRONGE (H.T.) (S. McGredy and Son).—The colour is reddish-prawn, shading to violet old rose with yellow at the base of petals. The inner surface of the petals heavily veined and slightly flushed scarlet. Faint tea scent. 4/- each. 25 petals. *Not a very striking colour.*

LADY JOHNSTONE (Hyb. Gig.) (Paul Nabonnand).—Large single pink flowers, shaded yellow and lilacy pink when the flower expands. Strong climbing growth with good foliage. 4/- each. *A very beautiful bloom, with dainty shades intermediate between Irish Elegance and Irish Fire-flame. Spring blooming only.*

LADY S. EARDLEY WILMOTT (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros.).—Deep coppery reddish salmon, shaded deep fawn and apricot. Long pointed flowers. Sweetly scented. 4/- each. *Semi-double; good colour, like a very rich Mrs. A. R. Waddell. Recommended as a good decorative.*

LEADER (H.T.) (E. G. Hill).—A grand cerise red sport of "Premier" that holds its colour well. Sweetly scented. Not quite so full as "Premier," but has all the good qualities of that rose. Open flower is of immense size and very beautiful; vigorous. 4/- each. *Much like Red Premier.*

LESLIE EVANS (H.T.) (F. Evans).—Rich, dark, velvety crimson, semi-double. Long pointed bud. The open flower is exceedingly beautiful, and makes this one of the finest bedding roses. Good, vigorous grower; strong stems; hardy. A nice buttonhole rose. A seedling from J. B. Clark x Red Letter Day. 4/- each. *The colour is very rich, like Hoosier Beauty at its best. Promising.*

LORD FAIRFAX (H.T.) (Gray).—Well shaped buds of cherry-red, flushed with scarlet. Expanded flowers are of an exceptionally pretty shade of cherry-rose pink. Fairly full; free flowering; nice petals of good substance. Sweetly scented; grand sturdy vigorous habit. Fine tough foliage; long stems; hardy; perpetual. Free from mildew. 4/- each. *After the style of Rose Marie, but with deeply veined petals. Promising.*

LORD LAMBOURNE (Pernetiana (McGredy).—The raisers say: "The colour is a deep, absolutely unfading buttercup yellow, each and every individual petal being heavily margined all round carmine scarlet, like a huge "Sunstar." The flowers are of a beautiful shape, enormous size and great petalage, full enough for exhibition, and thin enough to open out well when they are in their glory. The scarlet edge gives the flowers, when fully open, a wonderful appearance, and innumerable rose lovers have been enthralled by the sight of a bed with the old flowers left on the plants. The foliage is bright glossy green and mildew proof. Stems are long and stout, with very few thorns. The habit of growth is very free, strong and upright; in fact, the freest flowering and

Gwyneth Jones. A most pronounced colour.

strongest growing bedding, exhibition and garden yellow rose we know. The flowers have a strong fruity scent." 4/- each. *Colour very variable. 20 petals.*

LOUISE CRINER (H.T.) (Chambard).—Flower white with cream centre. Large and double. Growth vigorous, with light green foliage. 4/- each. *An improved Mrs. H. Stevens. Recommended as a good white exhibition and garden rose; 60 petals. Tea scent.*

LUCIE FERNAND DAVID (H.T.) (Chambard).—A wonderful white rose of exhibition size and quality. Full, cupped form. Pure white with cream centre. Sweetly scented; powerful rigid stems; good neck. Handsome tough foliage; good habit; vigorous. 4/- each. *Occasionally the blooms come primrose yellow. Recommended.*

LUCY CONSTABLE (H.T.) (George Lilley).—Silver pink, reverse of petals deep salmon pink. The blooms are sweetly scented. 4/- each. 10 petals. *Rather thin for garden purposes.*

LUNA (H.T.) (Poulsen).—The bud colour is yellow, opening to pale yellow flowers. The blooms are large, good form, produced on strong, erect stems. 4/- each. *Promising very well for exhibition and garden. Fine long buds. Fruit scent.*

MADAME HENRI LUSTRE (H.T.) (E. Buatois).—Vigorous growth and erect branching habit, very floriferous, beautiful long bud, flower very large, full, opening well; colour dark scarlet to red. 4/- each. *Faint sweet scent. Promising.*

MADAME EMILIE MAYEN (Per.) (Chambard).—Yellow shaded with carmine fading to cream. Large and cupped. Vigorous growth and free blooming. 4/- each. *Like a pale Souv de C. Pernet; some habit of growth.*

MADAME HIPPOLYTE DUMAS (H.T.) (Guillot).—Flesh pink and deep salmon tinted yellow at the base. The flower is large, and growth vigorous. 4/- each. *Opens almost white. 70 petals. Promising.*

MADAME J. WALTHERY (H.T.) (Allen).—Flower well shaped; yellow passing to white. Growth and habit good, and mildew resistant foliage. 4/- each. *A promising variety. Centre petals narrow and crowded.*

MADAME PAUL OLLIVARY (H.T.) (Schwartz).—Coppery salmon, reverse of petals tinted yellow. Vigorous growth. 4/- each.

MDLLE. J. LENAIL (Dwf. Poly.) (Schwartz).—Large ruby-red flower shaded carmine and borne in clusters. Moderate bushy growth. 4/- each.

MANON (Per.) (Bernaix).—Orange cadmium yellow and deep apricot. Flower of medium size, full and a vigorous grower. 4/- each. *Colour very rich, but not constant. 24 petals.*

MARCIA STANHOPE (H.T.) (G. Lilley).—The demand for this grand gold medal scented white rose was enormous during 1924, but the very small quantity of stock available caused great disappointment. No rose has been in such great demand since "Madame Edouard Herriot" was introduced. 4/- each. *Recommended for exhibition only, as the growth does not exceed 18 inches so far. The outstanding quality is the rich sweet fragrance so rare in a light rose.*

MARIA REID (H.T.) (W. Ferguson).—Dark shining rose shaded to yellow at the base. A vigorous grower. 4/- each. *Blooms are flat and poor. Not wanted.*

- MARY PICKFORD (H.T.) (Howard and Smith).—This variety was picked out as the best of a large batch of seedlings in order that it might be given the name of the celebrated movie star. It is a seedling from Souv. de C. Pernet, and has much in common with that variety, except that the outside petals carry more colour. The blooms are rich yellow, with reddish shading in the bud stage. 5/- each. *Recommended.*
- MAVIS (H.T.) (Howard and Smith).—A very fine seedling from Madame Melanie Soupert, but carrying more petals. It is a fine garden rose, and a first-class exhibition variety as well. The colour is light yellow, with a reddish tinge in the young stage. 4/- each. *Recommended.*
- MAZZINI (H.T.) (Easlea).—Ivory white tinted blush pink. A large long bud, opening into a full flower with high centre and good quality petals, which are nicely curled. 4/- each. *Good shape as a bud, but petals ball and show quartering when open.*
- MERE M. STANISLAS (H.T.) (Timmermans).—Delicate pink, shaded yellow. The edges of the petals are suffused with lilac pink. 4/- each. *Good petals. Colour not striking.*
- MEVROUV L. C. VAN GENDT (H.T.) (Rossem).—Salmony apricot on a pink and yellow ground. Pointed buds openings to large, full cupped flowers. Strong tea scent. 4/- each. *Pernetiana. 24 petals. Colour not always constant.*
- MRS. HERBERT NASH (H.T.) (Chaplin).—Scarlet crimson shaded deep crimson. Well formed flowers produced on long canes. Very sweetly scented. 4/- each.
- MRS. MOLONY (H.T.) (McGredy).—Pure brilliant crimson carmine red, without any variation; so wonderfully brilliant that the whole flower simply glows and stands out by itself. The flowers are full; well formed, with beautifully reflexed petals and of good size and fine substance, often large enough for exhibition. The foliage is dark green and mildew proof; stems long and strong, holding flowers upright; thorns few and far between. The habit of growth is magnificent for garden and bedding, shoots continually breaking and spreading from the base. It is very perpetual flowering, and also one of the sweetest roses ever grown. 4/- each. *Colour like Mrs. B. Allen. Good foliage and growth. Promising.*
- MRS. MURRAY ALLISON (H.T.) (Prior).—Colour rose pink on the upper petals, carmine towards the base, with edges of pale pink; massive flower of good form, carried erect on strong growths. Awarded silver-gilt medal for the Premier Bloom in the Nurseryman's Section at the N.R.S. 1924 Autumn Show. 5/- each. *Show Rose only, as growth is not quite good enough for garden.*
- MRS. PRENTISS NICHOLLS (H.T.) (R. Scott and Son).—Large pink flowers of good form and substance. Upright vigorous growth, with good foliage. 4/- each.
- MRS. S. W. BURGESS (H.T.) (Burgess).—A fine shade of apricot yellow with deeper tones at base of petals. Nicely shaped full flowers, with good quality petals. Very free flowering and perpetual. Tea scented. Good habit, vigorous. Strong, stiff, upright stems, with large tough leaves. Not subject to mildew. Few thorns. A fine bedding rose. 4/- each. *Only 12 petals so far.*

Marcia Stanhope is richly fragrant.

- MRS. TOM SMITH (H.T.) (Smith and Sons).—A splendid Gold Medal Rose of thorough distinctiveness and genuine merit. Growth vigorous and erect. Dark bronzy mildew proof foliage. Buds freely produced, and open exceedingly well. Colour glowing cerise. Fragrant. Flowers finely shaped, every petal being perfect. 4/- each. *Good shape and colour. 26 petals. Recommended.*
- MRS. W. E. LENON (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co.).—Large, long pointed buds opening to semi-double flowers, which are carmine crimson and very fragrant. A good grower and continuous bloomer. 5/- each. *Plants arrived l.v.e. Not flowered yet.*
- MRS. WARREN G. HARDING (H.T.) (A. N. Pierson).—A lovely shade of glowing rose pink. Every bud develops into a perfectly formed flower. Splendid habit. Very free flowering. Sweetly scented; handsome foliage. Everyone who likes the improved forms of "Columbia" will welcome this admirable sister of that variety. 4/- each. *Deeper than Columbia. Good.*
- NORA HENSLOW (H.T.) (F. Evans).—A very free flowering single rose of great beauty. The colour is a distinct crimson cerise. Long pointed buds. The open flowers, with their wide spreading petals and contrasting central cluster of stamens, are very attractive. Sweetly scented. Fine vigorous grower. Splendid bedding variety. Will be in great demand for table decoration. A seedling from Melanie Soupert x General McArthur. 4/- each. *6 petals only. Must improve considerably if it is to supersede older sorts.*
- ODETTE FOUSSIER (H.T.) (Chambard).—Salmon old rose shaded chrome yellow. Very large, double cupped flowers. 4/- each. *A promising variety; very full. Tea scent.*
- ORANGE QUEEN (Dwf. Poly.) (P. van Nes).—A sport of Orleans rose; small flowers of a salmon orange colour. 4/- each.
- PHILOMENE POLLART (H.T.) (L. H. Pollart).—This new rose is the issue of General McArthur and Old Gold. The flowers are beautiful crimson with orange, are of good size, full and well formed. Growth is vigorous and free, with leather-like foliage; free from disease. Very sweetly scented. It has received two certificates of merit, and is very highly spoken of by leading rose growers. 4/- each. *Recommended.*
- PINK PEARL (H.T.) (Leenders).—Colour bright rose pink, shaded with rose Neyron red and with a salmon base. Handsome full flowers. Sweetly scented. Always in flower. Fine habit. Vigorous. This rose has attracted a lot of notice on the continent, and is very well spoken of. 4/- each. *After the style of America. Recommended.*
- PRINCESS MARIE JOSE (Per.) (Klettenberg-Landes).—Orange vermillion with orange red centre. Vigorous growth. 4/- each. *Very rich colour. Should do well in dry climates. 20 petals.*
- PRESIDENT F. A. des TOMBES (H.T.) (Rossem).—Golden yellow shaded apricot. Large full flowers. Very sweetly scented. Vigorous and free flowering. 4/- each. *Very full, with about 50 petals. Colour washy, and shape is not always good. Pernetiana.*
- RED PREMIER (H.T.) (R. Scott and Sons).—The inside colour is cardinal red, with outside carmine red. A large bloom not quite as large as Premier, with vigorous growth and strong perfume. 4/- each. *In this climate the colour is not much better than the original. Sweet perfume very marked.*
- RHEIMS (Per.) (Barbier).—Flesh pink, with inside of the petal nankeen yellow, shaded copper. A large flower of good form. 4/- each.

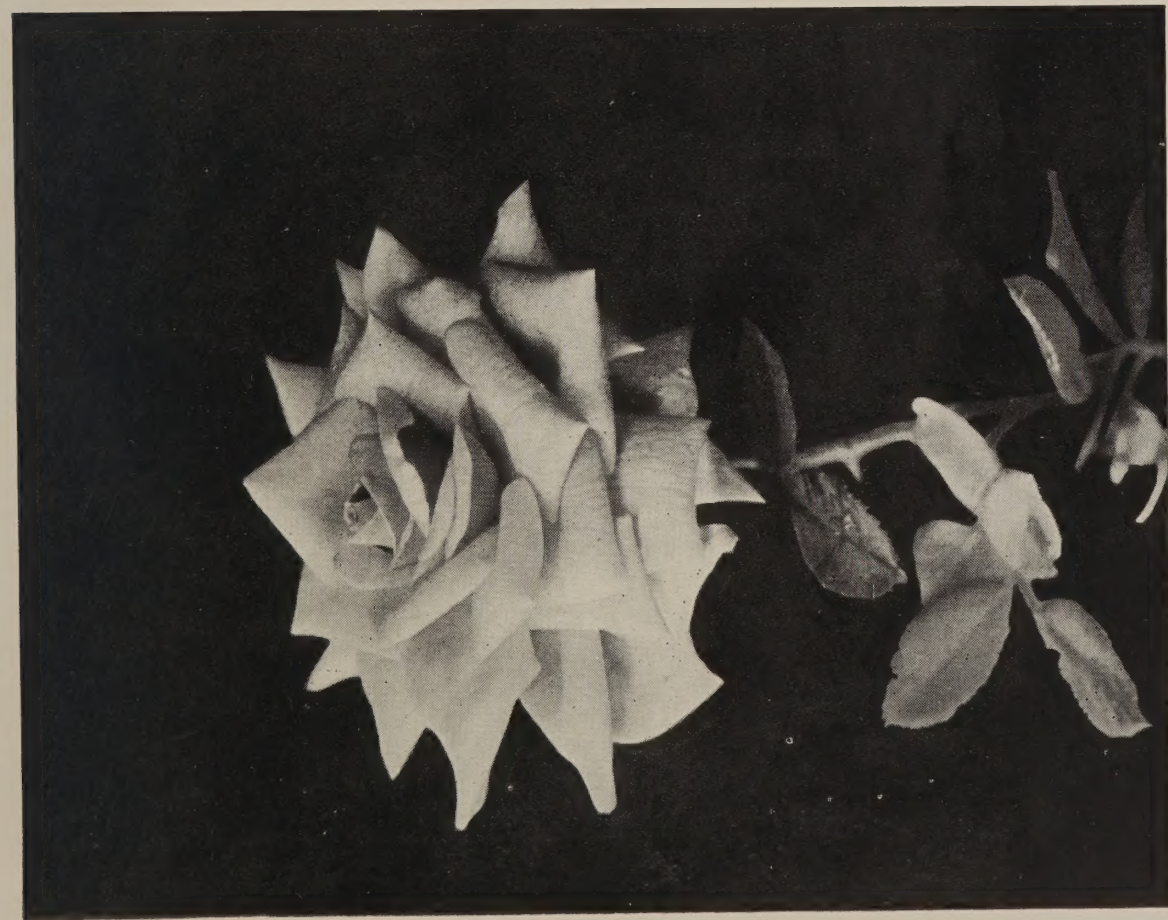
White Ensign. A champion.

- REVEIL (Per.) (Rossem).—Golden yellow with red stripes on reverse of petals. Fairly full, good form and vigorous growth. Tea scented. 4/- each. 20 petals. *Not distinct enough.*
- RISING SUN (H.T.) (E. J. Hicks).—Rich copper, shaded old gold at the base. A vigorous grower. 4/- each. 30 petals. *Very promising.*
- ROSEMARY (H.T.) (F. Cant).—A delightful bush or pillar rose, the colour is rich carmine, with the reverse of the petals permeated old gold, shading to golden yellow at the base. The flowers are medium size, perfectly formed with high pointed centre, and are produced abundantly and continuously on long erect stems. A charming colour under artificial light. It has a strong and very sweet damask perfume, for which it was awarded the 100 guinea Clay Cup of the Royal Horticultural Society in 1923 for the best seedling of true old rose perfume. 4/- each. *Must not be confused with Rose Marie. Not flowered yet.*
- ROSEMARY VIAUD (Clb. Poly.) (Igoult).—A seedling from Veilchenblau, but a more pronounced colour. 4/- each. *Not flowered yet.*
- ROTELFE (H.T.) (Tantau).—Scarlet and maroon. Said to be an upright growing Chateau de Clos Vougeot. 4/- each. *So far not nearly as dark as Chateau, but a better grower.*
- ROYAL RED (H.T.) (E. G. Hill).—In the bud and half-open stage the colouring is magnificent. Scarlet red with almost black shading. The fully expanded flower is of great size, but lighter in colour. Free flowering. Fine bold petals. Grand large buds. Sweetly scented; a grand habit; powerful stems; fine foliage, freely produced; perpetual flowering. 4/- each. *Somewhat flat, but otherwise a most promising novelty. Very rich perfume. Recommended.*
- SALMON QUEEN (Dwf. Poly.) (Cutbush).—Bright salmon pink; deeper than Princess Juliana. 4/- each. *So far the best salmon coloured Polyantha rose.*
- SALTAIRE (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Colour velvety crimson shaded scarlet. Growth is vigorous, and upright branching habit; flowers are freely produced on upright stems. The bloom is of medium size and of perfect form, and the long buds opening with a high pointed centre. Good foliage, free from mildew and black spot. Most pronouncedly and delightfully fragrant. 4/- each. *Not quite free from mildew, but otherwise an accurate description.*
- SCARLET BEDDER (H.T.) (Jersey Nurseries).—A real scarlet bedding rose. Seedling from General McArthur x George Dickson. Very free flowering. 4/- each. 22 good broad petals. *Promising.*
- SCARLET GLORY (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Vermilion scarlet, the most vivid self-coloured rose yet raised. Growth is vigorous, of free branching habit, and is very floriferous, having abundant dark green foliage, which is not subject to mildew or black spot. The bloom, which is of good size, is beautifully formed and opens well in all weathers. A garden and bedding rose of the greatest merit, by reason of its wonderful colour and free and continuous flowering qualities. 4/- each. *Colour variable and lacking brilliancy. May improve in cool weather.*
- SIMONE (H.T.) (Buatois).—Extra large double flowers opening well. Flesh white, centre rose de nymphe passing to creamy white when fully open. 4/- each. *Poor shape. Colour lacks distinctiveness.*
- SIMONE DAMAURY (H.T.) (Soupert and Notting).—Velvet crimson flowers of large size. The petals are large and of fine quality. Sweetly scented. Liberty x General McArthur. 4/- each.

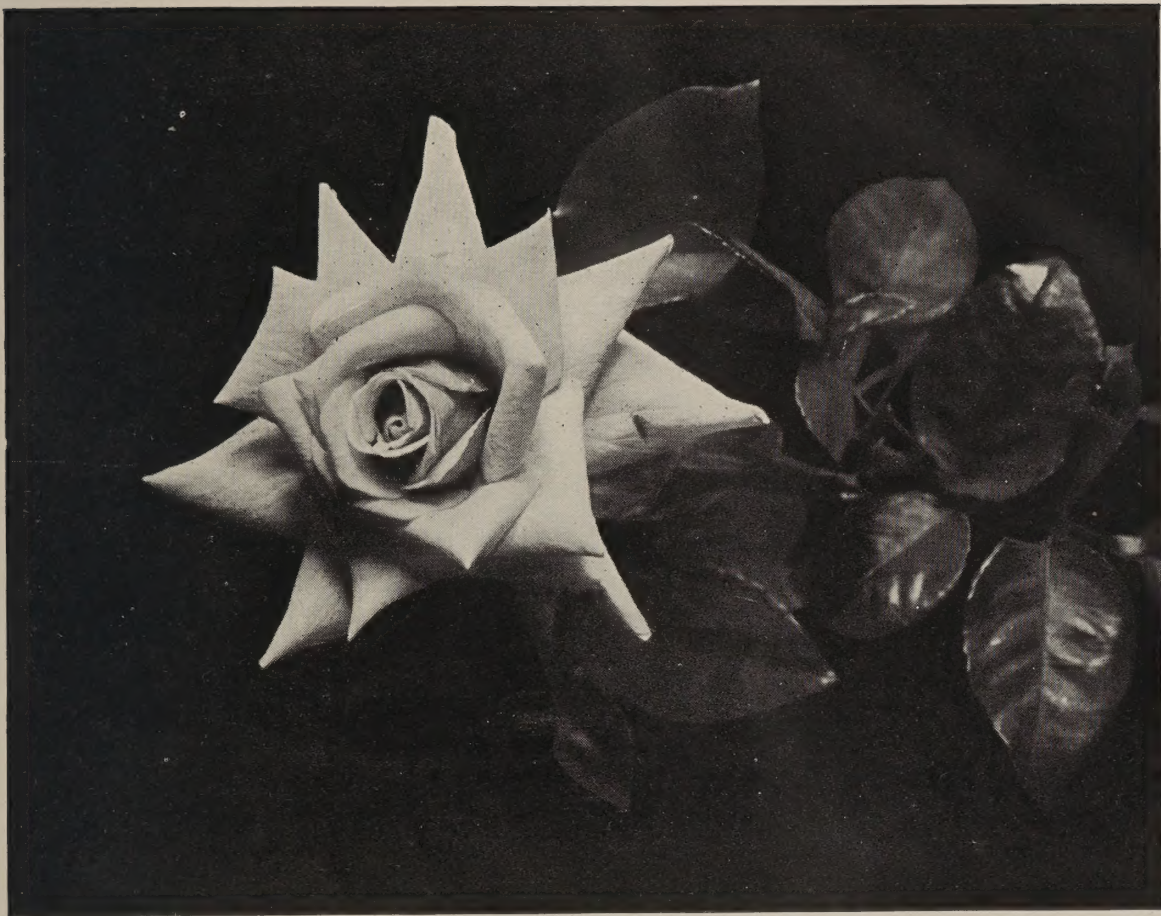
Rosemary is distinct from Rose Marie.

- SIMON de CHEVIGNE (H.T.)** (Pernet Ducher). Well shaped flowers, very freely produced. Long buds opening to flesh pink flowers with a yellow shading. Vigorous growth and good habit. 4/- each. 20 petals. *The yellow is the dominant colour. In fact, buff yellow would describe it better.*
- SOUVENIR DE FRANCOIS RICHARDIER (H.T.)** (Richardier).—Bright carmine pink, tinted cherry-red. Large full flowers, vigorous growth and erect branching habit. 4/- each. *Needs to improve considerably.*
- SOUVENIR DE MADAME H. THURET (H.T.)** (Texier).—Tender salmon pink colour, centre shrimp red, chromy aiglets. Buds ovoid, perfectly formed. Good foliage. 4/- each. *Semi-climbing habit. A seedling from F. K. Druschki x Lyon Rose, but after 2 years' trial, shows no signs of dying back. Recommended as a good exhibition variety.*
- SUPERB (H.T.)** (Evans).—Silvery pink with deeper shading on the back of petals. A large full flower of good form with high centre. 4/- each. 72 petals. *Quite appropriately named. Recommended.*
- SURPRISE (H.P.)** (Rossem).—A seedling from Frau Karl Druschki x Mme. Edouard Herriot, producing fine salmon pink blooms. Compact growth, with each shoot bearing two to five buds, which open successively to large, well formed flowers. 4/- each. *A very distinct variety. Short stocky growth. Shape too flat.*
- SURVILLE (H.T.)** (Croibier and Son).—Indian red shaded cerise red; good habit, vigorous growth. 4/- each. *Rather flat type; somewhat after the style of Souv. de Georges Pernet. Promising.*
- VICTOR WADDILOVE (H.T.)** (S. McGredy).—Bright carmine pink, with yellow base. Somewhat similar in colour to the old favourite Gustav Grunerwald, only very much larger, brighter and more glowing. Flowers are carried perfectly upright, and are very large and full, of magnificent form, substance and texture, lasting for days, and keeping its perfect shape when cut. The foliage is large, dark and leathery, stems stiff and long, with very few thorns. Growth is strong and upright and free, showing the flowers to perfection. This variety is very fine in the garden, and also a magnificent exhibition rose, being such a bright telling colour. It is also one of the most fragrant roses we have known, having a very strong sweet tea perfume. 5/- each. *Colour inclined to get hard in hot weather. May improve.*
- VILLE DE PARIS (Pernetiana)** (Pernet Ducher).—Very vigorous, nice hardy foliage, brilliant reddish green. Reddish wood, nearly spineless; bud ovoid, borne on a long and strong peduncle; flower large, full globulous; colour sun yellow, slightly tinted orange; deeper in the centre and at the base. Keeps its colour well in full sun. Souvenir de Claudius Pernet x unnamed Pernetiana seedling. Gold Medal Bagatelle. 5/- each. 24 petals. *Good foliage. Growth moderate.*
- WHITE ENSIGN (H.T.)** (McGredy).—The raisers say: "This is the best white rose we have ever grown in our nurseries. The colour is pure white, flushed delicate cream at very base of petals. Flowers are medium sized, full and well shaped, of good petalage and substance, carried perfectly upright on long stems. The blooms last longer on the plant and when cut than any rose we know. Very free flowering. The foliage is dark green and mildew proof, showing the flowers to the greatest advantage, and the growth is strong, upright and sturdy, with few thorns. Ideal, strong bushy garden and bedding habit. Certificate of Merit, N.R.S. 4/- each. *Looks like one of the best varieties of the year. Centre petals thin and crowded. Light tea scent.*

Australia should produce her own novelties.



FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.
A Champion Exhibition Red.



MRS. W. C. EGAN.
Beautiful long Salmon Pink Buds.



SOUV DE GEORGES PERNET.

Rich Indian Red.



BETTY UPRICHARD.

A most unique decorative.

NEW ROSES, 1925

2/6 each; 6 or more plants in one consignment at the rate of 27/- per dozen.

In view of the large number of new roses imported each season, there can be no objection if drastic reduction is made in the number at the earliest possible moment. Therefore only those showing the greatest merit under equal conditions are being included this season. It should be borne in mind that the varieties discarded from the catalogue are still tested in the nursery. Should any variety show exceptional qualities later, the name will be again introduced.

AGNES GLOVER (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros.).—Colour deep velvety crimson, shaded maroon; a good bedding rose. Flowers lasting, and of good quality; scented. Habit of growth vigorous and branching; continuous flowering. Moderate grower, not very free blooming, and flat, very full flowers.

AMELIE DE BETHUNE (Per.) (Pernet Ducher).—A very vigorous grower of bushy and erect growth, bronze green foliage; oval shaped bud, globular flower, coral red shaded with cochineal. Good colour, but only semi-double.

ANGELE PERNET (Per.) (Pernet Ducher).—Hardy and vigorous, nice shiny bronze green foliage, colour very distinct. Vivid orange yellow shaded fiery red, deep reddish apricot, outside of petals golden yellow. A lovely colour. Blooms are semi-double.

ARTHUR COOK (H.T.) (McGredy).—Deep velvety crimson with a beautiful sheen. The flowers are large, full, and pointed, with a most delicious perfume. Moderate growth and colour not always good. Perfume is its best quality.

ASUN GALINDEZ DE CHAPA (H.T.) (Ketten Bros.).—The inner face of petal is salmon and shrimp pink, while the outer and reverse of petal is salmon carmine with Indian yellow at the base, bloom large and high centred. The growth is vigorous, erect and free branching, flowering freely and continuously throughout the season. A novel colour. Promising.

AURORA (Hybrid Musk) (Pemberton).—Colour golden canary. Flowers medium size, semi-single, produced in corymbs, large sprays. Bush habit, tall perpetual, late blooming, not liable to mildew, fragrant. Must not be confused with the pink H.T. sent out by Paul in 1898.

BLOOMFIELD PROGRESS (H.T.) (Thomas).—Very fragrant, solid, crimson flowers somewhat darker than General MacArthur, and holding its colour and form better in hot weather. The bud is larger and the flower fuller than that variety. The foliage is mildew proof, while the growth is good. It is not good enough for exhibition, but a fine garden and cutting variety.

CHASTITY (H.T.) (F. Cant & Co.).—White with sometimes a faint yellow shading at the base of the petals in dull weather. The flowers are of moderate size, perfectly formed, with high pointed centre, and are carried in trusses of five to ten blooms. Growth vigorous. Very sweetly scented, but not continuous blooming.

CHRISTINE PRIOR (H.T.) (McGredy).—Deep bright rosy red, overlaid and flushed yellow and peach, gradually shading to deep yellow at base. The flowers are very long and pointed and moderately full, and carried upright on stout stems. General impression of open bloom is a Sunny South pink.

- CLIMBING HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.)** (Western Rose Co.).—A vigorous climbing sport of the popular dwarf of this name. It is identical as regards its rich crimson bloom, and being mildew proof and deliciously fragrant it is sure of a high place in the esteem of discerning rose growers. Highly recommended for pillars.
- CLIMBING MRS. G. SHAWYER.**—To the exhibitor the climbing sports are extremely valuable, as they invariably produce better blooms than the original dwarf parent. Mrs. G. Shawyer ranks as one of the very best pink show varieties, and a genuine vigorous climbing sport will be invaluable. Highly recommended.
- CLOVELLY (H.T.) (Hicks).**—Buds carried on a very long upright, stiff neck, opening to semi-double flowers of perfect form, petals reflexed. Rich carmine rose, salmon shaded. Long clean stems and an ideal habit for a garden rose. Recommended.
- COLUMBIA SUPREME (H.T.) (Totty).**—A deep-coloured sport from Columbia, possessing all the parents' qualities and somewhat improved shape. It will prove a welcome addition to the sweet scented, mildew proof, free flowering pink varieties, though it does not appear to flower as freely as the parent.
- COMMONWEALTH (H.T.) (Montgomery).**—Flower deep pink-solid colour, large, double, very lasting: moderate fragrance; bud large, long pointed, borne singly on medium strong stem. Growth vigorous, upright, few thorns; foliage leathery, rich green, disease resistant; continuous bloomer. Highly recommended.
- DORIS TRAYLER (H.T.) (McGredy).**—In the young stage the flowers are orange cadmium, the outside of petals being heavily flushed crimson red and deep orange. As the flower expands, the whole colour changes to a deeper amber yellow. Good colour, but blooms so far have only shown 10 to 15 petals.
- DR. A. I. PETYT (H.T.) (J. Burrell & Co.).**—Rich dark maroon crimson shaded scarlet, non-fading colour; large, full, deeply formed flower with massive petals. Dwarf growth.
- EARL BEATTY (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros.).**—Flower deep crimson, sweetly scented; may be styled an improved General MacArthur. An ideal bedding rose. Very good, but so far not up to General McArthur for growth. The colour is not constant, but a few good blooms have been seen this year.
- ETIENNE REBEILLARD (Per.) (Pernet Ducher).**—A very vigorous grower of spreading habit, light green foliage, long bud, very large full globular flower; cactus shaped petals salmon carmine with lighter reverse. Semi-double. Good colour.
- FRED. J. HARRISON (H.T.) (A. Dickson and Sons).**—In form, size and substance resembling the H.P. "A. K. Williams." Of vigorous growth and free branching habit. The blooms are a cardinal red colour suffused with crimson and splashed with blackish crimson towards the edge of the petals. Very sweetly scented. Semi-double, colour fades and blues, moderate growth.
- GEORGE H. MACKERETH (H.T.) (A. Dickson and Sons).**—In formation, size, substance and colour it somewhat resembles the H.P. "Horace Vernet." The blooms are carried on stiff stems, very sweetly scented, colour deep crimson, shaded velvety maroon. The colour is inclined to fade and blue.

Commonwealth is a splendid pink.

- GERALDINE (H.T.)** (Chaplin Bros.).—Colour buff shaded with pink, a very pleasing and effective combination; strong grower.
- GWYNNE CARR (H.T.)** (A. Dickson and Sons).—Buds long and pointed, opening into a full, perfectly formed bloom; shell pink to pale lilac rose, increasing in centre to a deeper rose, veined silver with a very distinct zone of golden yellow at base of the petals, delightful fragrance. The colour lacks distinctiveness, and foliage is very liable to mildew.
- HERMAN NEUHOFF (H.T.)** (Neuhoff).—A dark scarlet sport of "General Superior Arnold Jansen." The colour is quite constant, and a very pleasing shade. A good acquisition.
- ILE DE FRANCE (Wich.)** (Aug. Nonin).—Flower crimson red with white centre, large semi-double, produced in enormous trusses, most effective. Recommended as one of the best of this type.
- JOAN HOWARTH (H.T.)** (Bees, Ltd.).—The most delicate tones of shell and rose pink blend with glowing carmine; and in the shadows there is rose madder to give depth. It is a first-rate grower, with a good, vigorous habit, and clean, glossy foliage. The perfume is very pronounced and penetrating; a fine rose for garden, decoration, and exhibition. Colour variable, but promising.
- JOHN C. M. MENSING (H.T.)** (Eveleens & Son).—A distinct sport from "Ophelia," being a deep bright rose, habit and other characteristics as the parent. A most valuable novelty. Recommended.
- JOHN RUSSELL (H.T.)** (Dobbie & Co.).—A rich glowing crimson flushed with deeper, almost black shades. The flower is large and beautifully shaped, and it is very free. Rather upright growth. Good colour, and promising very well indeed as an exhibition rose.
- JUNE BOYD (H.T.)** (McGredy & Sons).—The flower is salmon carmine with a yellow base, the outside of petals being heavily flushed amber yellow. As the flowers age, the colour softens to a bright peach blossom. The growth is strong and free, and the flowers are carried upright on good long stems.
- KIRSTEN POULSEN (Poly)** (Poulsen).—A seedling from "Orleans Rose," producing medium size single flowers of a beautiful bright scarlet colour with golden anthers, borne erect on strong stiff stems of upright growth. Excellent for decorative work, as the flowers retain their original colour and remain fresh for several days; quite distinct. Quite large for a polyantha. Up to 5 flowers in a truss, and a colour which stands out and demands attention.
- MADAME HELEN FRANCOIS (H.T.)** (Schwartz).—Growth vigorous, with dark green foliage, bud long, opening into a large full flower, perfectly formed, and opening well, colour salmon rose, tinted coppery red, centre salmon orange, shaded gold, very beautiful.
- MADAME MALLERIN (H.T.)** (Chambard).—Growth very vigorous, foliage dark green and largely immune from mildew, magnificent long buds carried on rigid peduncle; flowers extra large of a beautiful crimson scarlet, shaded vermilion; most continuous blooming and very sweetly scented. General impression is that the bloom is like Laurent Carle.
- MARY WALLACE (Wich. Hyb.)** (Dr. W. Van Fleet).—Flowers very large, generally exceeding 4 inches across; well formed, semi-double, of a bright clear rose pink with a salmon base to the petals. A few fair flowers were seen in the spring, but further test is required.

Climbing Mrs. G. Sawyer. A rampant grower.

MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE (H.T.) (U.S. Cut Flower Co.).—A wonderful deep golden yellow sport from "Madame Butterfly," which intensifies into a rich orange-yellow as the flower develops and expands; very free flowering; foliage dark green; fine habit. Has the Ophelia fault of crippled blooms, but water and liquid manure will overcome this.

MRS. C. W. EDWARDS (H.T.) (McGredy).—Pure crimson carmine with a yellow base. The outside of petals have decided yellow bases running off into faint veinings of yellow. Flowers large, full and upright. Growth upright and free, with dark mildew proof foliage. The yellow is not a prominent feature. Colour fades to hard rose pink. Moderate growth.

MRS. J. HEATH (H.T.) (McGredy).—In the young stage the buds and partly opened flowers are shaded and splashed with crimson red, madder red orange and running off at the points of the petals into maize yellow; as the flowers expand the outer petals shade off into maize yellow, tinted peach red, whilst the centre remains deep cadmium yellow; flowers pointed, full, large and well shaped, faintly scented. General impression of open flower is yellowish salmon.

MRS. JAMES SHEARER (H.T.) (Ferguson).—Flowers large and exquisitely formed, with high centre and cupped form. The colour in the bud is light canary yellow, with cadmium yellow at the base of petals; growth upright and branching, very free flowering and sweetly scented. Quite a good bloom, but there are many good yellows now.

MRS. R. B. McLENNAN (H.T.) (Easlea).—Colour soft satin rose, suffused daffodil yellow, clear and beautiful; flowers large, double and of fine form; fragrant; vigorous growth; a grand rose, reminding one of "Grace Darling;" good for exhibition and garden work.

MRS. TRESHAM GILBEY (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros.).—Coral Rose, shaded salmon, a superb novelty, fine for exhibition or bedding. Sweetly scented. After the style of Los Angeles. Promising.

NELLIE CHARLTON (H.T.) (Lilley).—Light salmon pink, reverse of petals, silvery pink; well shaped long buds; very free flowering, upright growth with long stems; excellent for cutting.

NEW COLUMBIA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co.).—A distinct and excellent sport of Columbia which it is claimed does not exhibit in the same degree the tendency to deformed blooms sometimes found in the parent. The colour is somewhat lighter, and the variety is declared to be practically identical to Silver Columbia sent out by another grower. We think that this will prove a valuable addition, as it is in all other respects equal to Columbia.

PAPA ROUILLARD (Wich.) (Turbat & Co.).—Very vigorous growth, and handsome foliage, almost spineless. Very long bouquets of 15 to 25 flowers, large and full of brilliant carmine colour. Very free and lengthened season of blooms.

PENELOPE (Hybrid Musk.) (Pemberton).—A perpetual flowering cluster rose. Colour shell pink, shaded saffron. Flowers carried in corymbs. Shrub habit. Handsome dark green foliage. Wood claret colour. Good in autumn. Fragrant musk perfume. Still another case of duplication. In 1907 Williams sent out a tea rose in Australia, which was exported to America and England. Growers are asked to notice that this variety is a Hybrid Musk, and definitely state this on all orders.

Richard E. West. An all-round quality rose.

PHYLLIS BIDE (Clb. Poly.).—Colour pale gold at base, flushed and shaded a pretty carmine pink towards the edges; the blooms are produced in long loose sprays, and are almost double; handsome foliage, free from mildew; habit is vigorous, the plants grow to more than six feet in height; blooms continuously throughout the summer until late autumn. Growth exceptionally slender.

QUEENIE ROBINSON (H.T.) (Easlea).—Colour orange cerise to rosy pink; a most attractive decorative rose of wonderful colouring; the flowers are produced in large clusters, semi-double and perpetual; beautiful foliage; vigorous growth. A beautiful decorative. Recommended.

AMONA (Laevigata) (Dietrich & Turner).—The red Cherokee rose. Nearly all growers are familiar with the beautiful climber known as Sinica Anemone, which produces such an abundance of single pink flowers throughout the season. Ramona in every respect, but colour, is identical with Sinica Anemone, but is a much deeper pink; in fact, may be called a light red.

RICHARD E. WEST (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons).—A grand addition to the yellow shades in this section, being possessed of robust and vigorous growth and very free branching habit; most continuous and free blooming, every shoot carries a flower bud which develops into a perfectly formed flower, with high pointed centre, the blooms are large and full, colour glowing cadmium yellow, paler on reflex. Delightfully fragrant. One of the very best all-round roses.

ROSELANDIA (H.T.) (Stevens).—A fine new yellow sport from "Golden Ophelia" and a vast improvement on the original, being much larger in flower and deeper in colour, in addition to which it has a pointed centre; every flower comes perfect, and is carried on a separate stem; very free flowering; delicious fruity perfume. Good.

SALLIE LEWIS (H.T.) (Morse).—Our plants of this variety were imported direct from the raiser. We cannot distinguish it from Souv. de Madame Boulet.

SENSATION (H.T.) (Jos. Hill Co.).—Flower scarlet crimson, with maroon markings, very large, double, lasting; moderate fragrance; bud very large, long pointed, borne singly on long strong stems. Growth very vigorous, free branching, with heavy luxuriant foliage, profuse bloomer. Awarded Gold Medal of the American Rose Society at the important National Flower Show, held at Cleveland, U.S.A. A variety with superb qualities and serious faults. There is a rich orange flush through the crimson at the base, while at times the blooms show a very rich sheen. The colour has greatly improved this year, but it is still variable. Highly praised in many quarters.

SHOT SILK (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons).—The colourings of this beautiful rose are very difficult to portray: they may be described as bright cherry-cerise over shot with salmon orange, flushed rose, and a deeply veined clear buttercup yellow base. The growth is vigorous and free branching, with beautiful glossy, clear cedar green foliage immune from mildew. It is very continuous and free blooming; every shoot being crowned with a flower bud. The blooms which are carried on rigid stems are of medium size, well formed and fairly full, with large smooth petals of great substance, opening in all weathers, with strong Attar of Rose perfume. The best growth to date is 15 to 18 inches. Colour variable but most beautiful at times.

Queenie Robinson. A beautiful decorative.

TEMPLAR (H.T.) (Montgomery).—A beautiful clear even shade of red that does not turn blue or purple as the flower ages; the flowers which compare in size with "Madame Butterfly," are freely produced on good stems, very sweetly scented. Improving.

TURKES RUGOSA SAMLING (Rugosa Hybrid) (Turke).—Bud orange yellow, open bloom, light pink with yellow base, being the result of a cross between "Conrad F. Meyer" x "Mrs. Aaron Ward." Not free enough in flower for general purposes.

VISCOUNTESS DEVONPORT (H.T.) (E. J. Hicks).—This excellent rose can safely be described as an improved "Mrs. Aaron Ward," it having the same form of flower, but much finer. Rich Indian yellow, compact growth and sweetly scented. Very rich colour, but fades badly in hot weather. Semi-double.

WHITE ORLEANS (Poly.) (Van der Bom).—A pure white sport of this well-known variety. As there has been no white variety in this type, this should prove a decided acquisition. Good clean colour.

WILLIAM BOWYER (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros.).—Dark velvety red; a good bedding rose. This rose resembles Miss C. E. Van Rossem in colour, but is borne on longer stems and is much more sweetly scented.

29th May, 1925.—I must again compliment you on your splendid catalogue for 1925, which I have read with great enjoyment. The paper by your Mr. H. H. Hazlewood on "The Conquest of Mildew" is very interesting, and should be of great value to all Rosarians. I intend to give his suggestions a trial on all those rose plants that are prone to mildew. Your hints on pruning and planting should be of great value to all those who are starting rose growing, also the valuable information given generally in your catalogue.—F. H., 11 Morrison Street, Hobart, Tasmania.

7th June, 1925.—Just a note to say your catalogue arrived yesterday. It seems to me that the fact that so many of your catalogues "go astray" in the post is a striking proof of their value and superiority to others of a like kind.—Dr. J. W. S., Box 15, Narromine.

27th May, 1925.—Many thanks for posting me your catalogue. It is the most up-to-date Rose Catalogue I have seen, and is a good and reliable guide to the Amateur Rose Grower.—T. P., Karragullen, Western Australia.

20th June, 1925.—I have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your Catalogue. This is the first time I have had one in which I can find what I look for without cursing. The amount of research work in compiling it must be considerable, and altogether it is an artistic gem. The thought of ordering roses from Sydney had not crossed my mind, but your little work deserved some practical recognition, so I am enclosing a small order.—D. K., Beresford Street, Mont Albert, Victoria.

16th June, 1925.—I must say that the roses arrived in splendid condition and opened up magnificently. I have never seen better root formation nor stronger stems. The latter have all the appearance of being strong climbers instead of dwarfs. I congratulate you on the quality of your plants, and just hope that I will have flowers as good as the plants. If so, I am looking forward to a great joy.—T. H., The Avenue, Surrey Hills, Victoria.

Sensation. Aptly named.

GENERAL LIST

This includes Teas and Hybrid Teas only, in order of the number of plants sold by us in 1925. Hybrid Perpetuals, Climbers, Polyantha and Pernetiana varieties are in separate classes. The index on pages 116, 117 and 118 will show where to find the description of any variety included. If the variety you want is not in the index it has been omitted for a very good reason.

It is particularly requested that if plants are ordered by their position numbers, that the DATE of the Catalogue be mentioned, as places and numbers change each year.

The letter "F" after the raiser's name signifies the variety is fragrant; while the numbers immediately following refer to the habit of growth, from which may be determined the position a plant should occupy in the garden. At the end of the description the words sweet, tea, etc., refer to the perfume classification outlined in the special article.

1. Representing the smallest growers such as Polypoms for front rows or small hedges. These may be planted 18 to 24 inches apart.
2. This class comprises the moderate growing varieties, which are suitable for a second row, and which at maturity would be quite far enough apart at 2 to 3 ft.
3. Vigorous growers of moderate height, suitable for a 3rd row, and which generally require 4 ft. of space unless they are of narrow upright growth like the Hybrid Perpetuals.
4. This section takes in all the tall rampant growing, non climbing sorts which must be placed in the back row if the best effect is to be gained. Varieties like Maman Cochet and Marie Van Houtte would require 6 to 8 ft. at maturity, and should never be planted closer than 4 ft., even in young gardens.
5. Moderate climbers generally called Pillar Roses for furnishing the supports of arches or pergolas.
6. Extra vigorous climbers which would cover higher structures than those mentioned in No. 5.

The letters at the end of the description refer to the climatological map, and are an indication that the variety has been proved suitable for the particular division. Where there is no reference it may be taken for granted that the variety has either been proved unsuitable or has not been tested by our correspondents. "E" signifies suitable everywhere.

It is our earnest endeavour to help our customers to get better roses, and criticism and comment on any variety's success under special treatment will be welcomed. This information will be used to improve next year's Catalogue, and must inevitably make for better satisfaction and greater recompense for the labour of every rose lover.

Prices.—1/6 each, 16/- dozen; 50 or more at the rate of £6 per 100. In order to secure the advantage of these reduced rates, buyers must take the whole order at one time in one consignment. For instance, five parcels of ten plants each sent at intervals will be charged at dozen and not hundred rates. Postage or freight extra on dwarf and climbing plants. N.S.W. postage: 1 plant, 6d.; 6 plants, about 1/-. Interstate: 1 plant, 8d.; 6 plants, about 1/8.

Any surplus money will be returned either in stamps or extra plants.

- (1) **RADIANCE (H.T.)** (Cook, 1908), F.4.—This variety occupies premier position this year, as its sales were larger than any other variety, 3896 plants being sold. Although imported into Australia early in 1909, it was some years before it received any attention. Its splendid qualities as a garden rose were, however, consistently praised by Mr. W. H. Ifould, who was then president of the National Rose Society of N.S.W., and in 1918 it was first in the plebiscite for 18 garden roses receiving a unanimous vote. Four subsequent votings have failed to displace this variety as a garden rose in the estimation of Sydney growers, and tens of thousands of plants have been sold in the last six years. No claim is made, however, for its exhibition qualities, as its shape is not of the highest form, but its free flowering habits, vigour of constitution, and its suitability as a decorating rose places it in a class by itself. In this climate it is possible to cut huge quantities of long-stemmed, fragrant blooms of pleasing

Priority is indicated by the number sold each year.

colour almost all the year round. The inside of the petals show a silvery pink, while the exterior is carmine shaded light pink. According to the classification of perfumes, the scent is sweet, so that it belongs to the favourite old rose type. Every rose has a fault, and in addition to that of shape, Radiance has been found to burn in hot, dry seasons. Recommended for all climates as a very fine garden rose. This variety is erroneously called Reliance by some growers in Brisbane. E.

- (2) **HADLEY (H.T.)** (Montgomery, 1914), F.3.—No other dark red rose has attained such a widespread popularity in Australia as Hadley. Its vigorous growth, long stems, mildew proof foliage, large, full blooms and rich fragrance have won it a place quite above other varieties. In spite of the very serious fault of bluing, Hadley still occupies a high position in the rose growing centres of Australia. It is equal second with several others in the New South Wales list, it is recommended by the Victorian Society as 11th in a list of 12 Garden Roses, it comes in the 2nd twelve in the *Argus* vote in the same State, and is third in a list of 24 in the Queensland voting. The shape is not always ideal, but up to the present it is easily the best dark red, sweet scented, mildew resistant garden rose available. If it has any competitors in this respect they may be mentioned in Hoosier Beauty or Etoile de Hollande. We recommend planting a whole bed of the variety, or it may be used with equal success for hedge purposes, when large quantities of bloom of the one shade of colour may be gathered and effectively used for all classes of home decoration. E.
- (3) **COLUMBIA (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill, 1917), F.3.—This variety was one of the first sorts imported into Australia with a definite record of its achievements under scientific testing. It may safely be claimed that it will not be long before many other sorts are similarly introduced, and it is to be hoped that Test Gardens will be established in all the leading rose growing centres. At the Portland Test Garden, in U.S.A., this variety secured a phenomenal success in getting the possible number of marks for all the essential gardening qualities. For colour fragrance, lasting qualities, substance, petalage, size, freedom of bloom, hardiness, disease resistance of foliage and growth it was found to be excellent. It did not gain full marks for novelty, shape or stem. In colour it is a rich deep pink which has the valuable quality of deepening as the flower ages. This is quite contrary to the ordinary run. The fragrance is rich and powerful. It is particularly free blooming and markedly resistant to diseases, and the stems in this climate are all that can be desired. Like all other roses it has its faults and its greatest would be in the crippled shape of the flowers, which shows generally in the late spring. It has been found, however, that in every instance where the plants receive copious weekly waterings this fault does not assert itself, and it certainly seems that this valuable variety may have its worst fault comparatively easily overcome. Although only imported into Australia six years ago it has secured a phenomenal success, and has improved its position in the New South Wales Rose Society's recommendations, and is now in second place, being equal with Madame Abel Chatenay, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Hadley, and General MacArthur. It was voted into the first 18 in Queensland, and just missed inclusion into the Victorian *Argus* list by 4 votes. It is particularly good as a decorator's rose, as the double blooms last fully a week in water, and the colour is first rate under artificial light.

Cut Roses very early in the day.

As grown for the last five years in the Domain Garden, Sydney, it has proved itself one of the very best for all garden purposes, and will be in bloom after each cutting back at least two weeks before most other varieties.

A climbing sport is also offered which has been thoroughly tested, and which provides a new colour in sweet scented, mildew proof climbers. Recommended for all climates as a very fine variety.

- (4) **REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS (H.T.)** (B. R. Cant, 1921), F.2 or 3.—The blooms are large, and double, of true exhibition form, the inner side of the petals being a soft buff shading to a rich yellow at the base, and the reverse a rich salmon, shaded carmine and yellow. It is mildew proof and deliciously fragrant, with a tea perfume which suggests at times a ripe apple. The cut flowers have been tested for their lasting qualities, and have been found to last well from four to five days. After a day or so in water, the inner side of the petals become fully exposed to view, and the soft old gold shade gives a charming tone to a bowl of these lovely blooms. The growth is somewhat spreading, and on very sandy soils there is a tendency to die back owing to its Pernetiana origin. It is recommended as the finest yellow rose to date. In winter the colour comes clear yellow. It has been favourably tested in Brisbane, and is suitable for all Australian climates.
- (5) **HAWLMARK CRIMSON (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1920), F.3.—The finest dark crimson decorative rose yet sent out. The colour is intense crimson maroon which becomes crimson scarlet as the semi-double blooms develop. In our opinion much superior to Red Letter Day. The blooms are perfectly shaped for a single rose and the growth is excellent. It is not so rampant as Red Letter Day, which is certainly an advantage, and the colour and lasting qualities are all that could be desired. The foliage is mildew proof. Unless picked as buds the flowers have a tendency to partially close at night, but not to any serious extent. The seed pods should be regularly clipped off to ensure continuity of bloom. Recommended as an excellent variety for hedges. Light sweet scent. E.
- (6) **RED RADIANCE (H.T.)** (Gude, 1916), F.4.—In all respects but colour and growth identical to the pink variety. The colour is a cerise red and a fine shade for night decoration, while the growth is reported from several sources as even more vigorous than the parent. It is not recommended for A.M. or P. as the petals burn and the colour is not constant, but in B.H. & S. it is an excellent variety. Rich sweet fragrance.
- (7) **ETOILE DE HOLLAND (H.T.)** (Verschuren, 1919), F.3.—Dark red buds opening to bright red, semi-double to double, very fragrant flowers. The growth is erect and the plants are very free in bloom. This variety created quite a sensation in Sydney voting by receiving a unanimous recommendation, thus proving it equal first with Radiance and Lady Hillingdon. It is one of the few red roses which does not blue, and by some authorities it is considered superior to Hadley from a garden point of view. Its main fault would be the inconsistency in regard to petalage, sometimes being quite a loose bloom, but at others all that could be desired. Highly recommended. A rich, sweet, syrupy scent which is difficult to describe. E.

- (8) JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H.T.) (Leenders, 1909), F.4.—It is an upright growing variety, but does not branch like others in its growth division and may, therefore, be planted closer together. The large double blooms are freely produced on superb stiff stems and are all of exhibition form. The colour is silvery pink on the inside of petals with a deep imperial pink exterior. Although marked as fragrant the sweet perfume is only light and sometimes difficult to detect. Its worst faults are a tendency to ball in wet weather or when very close to coastal moisture-laden breezes, and on the other hand, the petals burn in dry heat. It is reported as successful in Wagga, Hay, Dubbo and Kerang, and finds a few advocates in Hobart. It is not liked in A. or M. Recommended by N.S.W. Rose Society, and occupies a place in the public vote in Queensland.
- (9) LADY MAUREEN STEWART (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1920), F.2. or 3.—Scarlet cerise with darker shading, produced on erect stems. The double blooms are rather flat, but are sweetly scented and the foliage is mildew proof. The colour does not appear to blue and is of such a remarkable intensity that the eye is at once attracted, and even amongst reds, this rose stands out on its own. The growth is ideal for garden and bedding purposes. A few instances have come under notice where growth and size of blooms could be improved, but these are cases of partial loss of vigour through over propagation, and will soon be overcome. Last spring many plants mildewed badly for the first time, but this must be considered as most unusual. E.
- (10) ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Dorner, 1918), F.3.—This variety has won its way into the Sydney Rose Society's recommendations as a Garden Rose. It is a cross between Hoosier Beauty and Sunburst, and the long buds open into perfectly shaped, fairly full blooms of a rich shining rose pink, which is liable to blue with age. It is very free flowering, and an ideal bedding variety. It is mildew-proof, and good growth and continuous blooming make it an ideal garden rose. The flowers are powerfully fragrant with a rich, sweet perfume unequalled by any other variety in the catalogue. Highly recommended. E.
- (11) MRS. H. R. DARLINGTON (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920), F.3.—Although described in England as creamy yellow, it rarely shows that colour here, for it is almost pure white. It is vigorous in growth, free in bloom, and a splendid double exhibition and garden rose. Its faults are a tendency to ball in spring, and occasionally it will burn in summer. It does not transplant as easily as others, but on performances to date justifies its inclusion as a garden rose in the Sydney list. Faint tea fragrance. E.
- (12) MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (T.) (McGredy, 1910), 2 or 3.—A very fine, free-flowering, semi-double exhibition and garden rose. The buds are long and pointed, but unless well-grown frequently lack petalage, open quickly, and lose their shape. It is liable to mildew, but easily one of the best White Roses to date. A climbing sport offered last year is proving most satisfactory. Faint tea scent. E.
- (13) LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.3.—This is another variety which enjoys almost universal popularity. The blooms are a velvety carmine, large, double, and delightfully fragrant with the damask perfume of the old-fashioned Cabbage Rose. The foliage is mildew-proof, and its freedom of bloom and general excellence make it a firm favourite. It is necessary to prune to a bud pointed upward, as the growth is inclined to be low and spreading. The climbing sport sent out from local nurseries is proving a consistent variety. E.

Rose Marie. Richly fragrant.

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- (14) MRS. DUNLOP BEST (H.T.) (Hicks, 1916), F.3.—Reddish apricot with a coppery yellow base; good shaped buds opening into fairly large semi-double, sweetly-scented flowers. The plant is most vigorous, free blooming, and mildew resistant. There is a tendency to reduce petalage in summer, and the colour is not so rich. Rich tea scent. Recommended. E.
- (15) MADAME BUTTERFLY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1918), F.3.—A sport from Ophelia which is highly recommended. The colour is best described as a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold, while, added to perfect shape and mildew-proof foliage, there are the additional qualities of a rich perfume, vigorous growth and freedom of bloom. Some growers have reported that the colour is too much like Ophelia, but having grown this variety for five years, we cannot at all agree as a general thing. At times the colour does fade, but still as often it is much richer, and the blooms are even larger than the parent. Its most serious fault is of opening quickly, owing to its being a semi-double bloom. Recommended highly, and particularly for its rich, sweet scent. E.
- (16) MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1895), F.4.—This fine variety appears in every recommended list for the Australian climates. The colour is described as bright carmine rose shaded with pale vermilion rose and salmon, while the double flowers are always of a good shape. It is liable to mildew and black-spot, and has an ungainly habit of growth in most districts, but it is still one of the very best, and should on no account be omitted from any collection. It is a profuse seed-producer, and the flowers should be regularly clipped as soon as they are finished to ensure a quick return to flowering. The climbing sport should never be overlooked in any selection of rambling roses. Faint tea perfume. E.
- (17) FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (H.T.) (Lambert, 1900), 4 or 6.—Pure white double blooms of splendid shape and very freely produced. This variety has more of a climbing habit when left unpruned, but may be made into a densely branched bush by topping each shoot when it attains the length of 10 or 12 inches. Mildews, but otherwise excellent. Another method of treatment is to tie down the long canes horizontally, pinch back the ends to force out the lateral growth. It is then almost a continual mass of bloom. Quite scentless. E.
- (18) LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Shawyer, 1910), F.3.—Some idea of the popularity of this variety may be gathered from the fact that out of five votings it appears in each one, and is never lower than seventh. The flowers are produced on long, wiry stems, and unless extra well grown are liable to hang their heads. They can only be classed as semi-double, but the buds are most attractive; while it is a clean grower and profuse in bloom. The variety is mildew-resistant, and the rich yellow flowers have a strong tea perfume. It makes a good bedding and decorative rose. The climbing sport is also in demand. E.
- (19) SUNNY SOUTH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1918), 4.—Beautiful semi-double flowers of pink flushed with carmine on a yellow base. They may be cut on wiry, almost thornless stems up to three feet long. Should be cut when just colouring in the bud stage, and used for house decoration. Lightly tea scented. Highly recommended. E.
- (20) GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1918), 3.—This is not an exhibition variety, but has an ideal habit for garden or bedding purposes and beyond a slight susceptibility to mildew and the fading of the colour
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Hawlmart Crimson makes an excellent hedge.

- in strong sunlight it has few faults. The flowers are golden yellow shading lighter at the edges, small to medium in size, semi-double, of perfect shape and borne on long stems. In climates like A. this variety would probably be only worth growing for its autumn blooms, but in H.M.Mt and S. it should prove a favourite. Tea scent.
- (21) **GENERAL MACARTHUR** (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1905), F.3. or 4.—A fine large bright red, full bloom rather flat in shape, but very sweetly scented. It is always well up in number of plants sold. Particularly free flowering and recommended for hedge work. Mildew proof. E.
- (22) **WHITE MAMAN COCHET** (T.) (Cook, 1897), 4.—A very vigorous exhibition or garden variety, a sport from Maman Cochet, and one of the best whites available, but lacking perfume. The double blooms carry a tinge of pink, and should not be forced, or disbudded, as such treatment tends to coarseness and confused centre. The foliage is mildew proof, and the branching growth makes it a very desirable rose for tall hedges, either by itself, or planted alternately with the pink variety. E.
- (23) **HOOSIER BEAUTY** (H.T.) (Dorner, 1915), F.3.—Glowing crimson with darker shadings. The blooms are large, full, and generally well-formed and carried on extra long stems. In a few instances the growth is only medium, but in other places it is all that can be desired, while the mildew-proof foliage has much in its favour. The colour varies somewhat, but at its best it has the rich, velvety sheen of the Hybrid perpetuals. It does not blue, however, like Hadley. The outstanding quality is the rich and powerful fragrance which is only exceeded by Rose Marie. Sweet. E.
- (24) **MADAME SECOND WEBER** (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1908), 3.—Rosy salmon double blooms of very large size. Named after the celebrated actress of the Comedie Francaise. Most beautiful in bud, and a splendid bedding variety. The climbing sport gives longer stems and even better blooms. A good seeder. A popular variety in all climates. Lightly tea scented. E.
- (25) **MAMAN COCHET** (T.) (Cochet, 1893), 4.—Deep flesh, outer petals suffused light rose. A large heavy bloom of splendid form at its best, with a tendency to hang its head. Mildew proof foliage. A splendid variety for tall hedge work, either by itself or mixed with its white sport. Should not be heavily pruned, as it induces malformation of buds. This variety is easily grown under all conditions. Scentless. E.
- (26) **SUNBURST** (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1912), F.2.—Beautiful long buds of deep yellow opening to semi-double flowers which often fade to white. It is generally free blooming and if only the colour were constant it would always rank high in the list. There are better varieties, however, in sight, and Aspirant M. Rouyer, Elegante and Souv. de H. A. Verschuren should receive attention from critical growers. A vigorous climbing sport produces even better blooms. In Adelaide the spring flowers are frequently spoiled, but it is recommended for M.Mt. and S. Tea.
- (27) **WARRIOR** (H.T.) (W. Paul, 1906), 3.—Long blood red buds opening to loose semi-double, light red blooms. It is a vigorous grower, particularly fancied in the Sydney climate for its winter and very early spring blooming. Where these qualities are of value it is recommended in all climates, but is often disappointing for nearly all the rest of the year. No perfume.

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- (28) MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1907), F.4.—Creamy white, with buff centre. The outer petals sometimes tinted salmon rose. The blooms are large, double, of perfect shape and very strongly tea scented. It is not mildew proof, but a grand rose for any purpose. When shaded for exhibition purposes it is a rich yellow. Should be higher up in the list. E.
- (29) KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (H.T.) (Lambert, 1891), F.3.—For over thirty years this variety has been before the rose growing public, and it still maintains its position as one of the very best. The flowers are large, full and nearly always come good. The colour is a creamy white with a faint lemon tinge in the centre. It is a first class exhibition and a free flowering garden rose. The climbing sport, though somewhat variable in its behaviour is recommended as one of the finest white climbers available. Tea. E.
- (30) PILGRIM (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1920), F.3.—Silvery pink with outside of petals clear rose pink. Splendid shape and full, with delightful fragrance. Mildew proof. Very free blooming and an excellent garden variety. Fault, the blooms, when ageing, are inclined to blue, which tends to spoil their decorative value. Recommended. Sweet scent with a blend. E.
- (31) MRS. HENRY WINNET (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1917), F.3.—A beautiful double red rose, not quite so dark as Hadley. Good grower and free flowering, holding its colour well. Mildew proof and fragrant. A promising exhibition and garden variety. Sweet. E.
- (32) RHEA REID (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1908), F.3.—Another splendid garden rose. The colour is cerise crimson. The habit is good, foliage mildew proof, and the double blooms are of excellent shape, though opening rather too flat. In some climates liable to crooked stems behind the bloom. In B. and S. it is classed as a splendid exhibition rose. Sometimes described as Bourbon scented. E.
- (33) GEORGE DICKSON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1912), F.6.—This variety has been in great demand for some years, but mainly because it produces a few magnificent blooms in the autumn just about planting time. As a garden rose it does not give sufficient results for the average grower. The blooms are full, fragrant, and of a deep velvety crimson, but in the spring are distorted in shape and they are too heavy for the stalk. The plant is particularly liable to mildew. It is a rampant grower, taking up a large space, and should be grown as a climber or in a bed with the very vigorous canes pegged down. From an exhibitor's point of view it may be grown in all climates. Rich sweet scent.
- (34) MRS. BRYCE ALLEN (A. Dickson, 1916.), F.3.—Soft silvery rose of splendid shape. The flowers are full, but open rather flat, and possess the loveliest of damask perfumes. It is a good grower and very free flowering with excellent foliage. Reports from all sides indicate that this variety is not receiving its full measure of attention. It is recommended in the second twelve of the *Argus* vote, but apparently is not well enough known to find a place in the other plebiscites. Recommended for all climates as a very fine variety.
- (35) GEORGES SCHWARTZ (T.) (Schwartz, 1899), F.2.—Bright canary yellow of fair size and good shape, though semi-double. The colour is rivalled only by that of Mabel Morse and Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. The plant is a poor grower and the best results will be obtained by planting the climbing sport which should be pruned into a large bush. Heavy tea scent. E.
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Madame Butterfly is universally favoured.

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- (36) **IRISH FIREFLAME** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1913), F.3.—Orange flushed crimson, but it must be picked quite young to get its colours, as it fades quickly. Very strongly tea scented. H.M.Mts.S.
- (37) **ELEGANTE** (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1918), F.3.—A very fine, free-blooming sort with vigorous branching habit and mildew proof foliage. The buds are long and open to fairly full flowers of a pleasing shade of straw yellow. If only it had a few more petals it would be one of the very best sorts. Recommended. Tea. E.
- (38) **RED LETTER DAY** (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914), 4.—This variety has dropped from thirteenth position to its present place and only owes that to the fact that it is used for hedge purposes and is, therefore, ordered in considerable quantities. A semi-single variety with extra vigorous growth and mildew-proof foliage. At its best the colour is brilliant scarlet crimson, deepening in autumn to almost black. It is wonderfully free in flowering, but in our opinion it must give way to Hawlmark Crimson, which has all its qualities without any of its shortcomings. Red Letter Day frequently gets very hard in colour, is almost too vigorous in growth, lacks perfume, and the blooms have not the perfect shape of Hawlmark Crimson. It is a prolific bearer of seed pods, and these require continual clipping if the plant is to be brought back to full bloom. H.M.Mt. and S.
- (39) **BETTY UPRICHARD** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1922), F.3.—The inner face of petal is delicate salmon pink to carmine, while the outer or reverse of petal is glowing carmine with coppery sheen, and a suffusion of orange. The growth is very vigorous, with erect and free branching habit, flowering freely and continuously. The blooms are Verbena perfumed, and carried on erect flower stems; they are of medium size, not too full, but perfectly formed, with large smooth petals of massive substance. A beautiful semi-double decorative rose. Highly recommended. E.
- (40) **MADAME JULES BOUCHE** (H.T.) (Croibier, 1910), F.3.—The blooms are not very full, but its freedom of flowering make it one of the best garden roses. The colour is creamy white, softly tinted flesh pink. Somewhat subject to mildew, but should not be neglected on this score. Lasts well in water when cut. Requires copious watering in summer to produce best results. Faint tea. E.
- (41) **DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1909), F.3.—Intense saffron yellow, stained crimson. Extra long buds opening to semi-double, fragrant flowers with huge petals. This is a lovely variety and quite vigorous in growth. Will be higher up when better known as every rose lover will want it. Liable to ball in wet weather. Richly tea scented. E.
- (42) **MRS. E. WILLIS** (H.T.) (Weightman), F.2.—A New Zealand seedling from Madame Segond Weber. Beautiful long buds of delicate pink colour, semi-double. This is a lovely variety. It has been sent to England for trial and results are awaited with interest. Recommended. Tea. E.
- (43) **MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER** (H.T.) (Shawyer, 1911), F.3.—Large semi-double to double flowers of long, pointed shape. It is recommended for either garden or exhibition as it is very free flowering. The foliage is liable to spot and mildew, while the flower blues with age, but the superb qualities of the flower will carry it over these faults. An extra vigorous climbing sport was offered for the first time last year, and
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as the quality of the blooms is always improved when sports of this kind occur it should be in a great demand by exhibitors generally. Tea. A.B.M.P.S.

- (44) GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (H.T.) (Geschwind, 1897), F.4.—The name means "Greetings to Teplitz." A very fine free blooming, bright crimson rose with wonderful perfume. The flowers are somewhat loose, but are borne in big clusters on long stems. A good garden or hedge variety, but flowers do not keep when cut, and individual stems are not strong. Do not prune too hard. Very sweet. E.
- (45) GWEN NASH (Alister Clark, 1920), 4 or 5.—A large semi-double and most distinctive flower of cyclamen pink with a white eye. The outer petals reflex beautifully and either in the garden or for a floating bowl decoration, it is a most lovely bloom. The plants are most vigorous in growth and may be trained either as a large bush or a vigorous climber. If the laterals are encouraged there will be regular continuity of bloom. E.
- (46) STAR OF QUEENSLAND (H.T.) (Williams, 1909), F.3.—Rich velvety crimson shaded maroon. The flowers are semi-double, cupped shaped with mixed petalage, but at their best are a lovely colour. Requires a hot, moist climate. A failure in A. or M., but splendid in B. and S. Sweet.
- (47) MADAME JULES GROLEZ (H.T.) (Guillot, 1896), F.3.—Bright satiny Chinese pink. Good shape. free blooming and double. Makes a good bedder, but will not match with other colours, and does not last when cut. This variety does well on standards. Tea. E.
- (48) OPHELIA (H.T.) (W. Paul & Son, 1912), F.3.—Salmon flesh shaded rose and yellow, a colour which is liable to fade, but even then is not objectionable and for delicious fragrance alone it is worth growing. A voting conducted by *Popular Gardening* in England placed Ophelia in first place, and this sentiment will find many supporters in Australia. The climbing sport is also highly recommended. Both are semi-double. Sweet. E.
- (49) IRISH ELEGANCE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1905), 4.—Bronzy orange buds opening to single blooms of various shades of apricot. Very vigorous and free flowering. A splendid variety for table decoration. Does well everywhere, even in sandy soil. The best single pink for all round qualities. In hot climates the buds must be picked before opening or the colour is lost. Tea. E.
- (50) ALEXANDER HILL GRAY (T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Lemon yellow, double blooms of perfect shape. Free blooming and fragrant. Recommended by the Victorian Rose Society as one of the best twelve exhibition roses. Reports from all climates proclaim it a success everywhere though liable to ball in wet weather. Tea.
- (51) PENELOPE (T.) (Williams, 1907), 2.—This variety is only kept in its position by the constant demand from Queensland growers. In all other climates it is a most unsatisfactory variety and cannot be recommended. B. There was a novelty from England last year with the same name. Confusion is inevitable unless orders are distinctly marked Tea or Hybrid Musk.
- (52) SOUV. OF STELLA GRAY (T.) (A. Dickson, 1907), F.2.—Deep orange with splashes of yellow, apricot, salmon and crimson. The semi-double flowers are small to medium size, fragrant and freely produced, while the foliage is mildew proof. A good buttonhole rose. Strong tea scent. E.

Some Roses make excellent hedges.

- (53) **K. OF K. (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1917), F.3.—The blooms are single, of intense scarlet, and the large petals hold their shape better than Red Letter Day. The flowers while not so dark, have an extra advantage of being perfumed. It is not so rampant in growth and the stems have less thorns. It is a good garden and decorative variety. Light sweet. E.
- (54) **GUSTAV GRUNEWALD (H.T.)** (Lambert, 1903), F.3.—Bright carmine pink blooms of splendid rounded outline. The flowers are built up with petals of good substance, and although full enough for a good garden rose are only sometimes suitable for exhibition. The plant is very liable to black spot and mildew. Recommended in the second eighteen garden roses by the Sydney Rose Society. Sweet. E.
- (55) **HUGO ROLLER (T.)** (W. Paul, 1907), 2.—Creamy yellow petals, edged and suffused with crimson. Medium size, good shaped double blooms and mildew proof foliage. Where Penelope is a failure this variety provides the nearest approach to it in colour. Tea. E.
- (56) **ETOILE DE FRANCE (H.T.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1905), F.3.—This variety may be said to be a success only in some places and generally a failure in A.M.P.S. The colour is crimson, shaded cherry red, while the double blooms in shape and flowering are inferior to Hadley. Burns badly in summer. Sweet. B.
- (57) **LA FRANCE (H.T.)** (Guillot, 1867), F.3.—Bright silvery rose with pale lilac shading. The blooms are large, double and deliciously fragrant. It has been reported as successful in widely separated places, from harbour frontages to inland and mountain districts, but for every success ten failures are noted. Very sweet.
- (58) **WESTFIELD STAR (H.T.)** (Morse, 1920), F.3.—A distinct lemon yellow sport from Ophelia, possessing all its excellent characteristics. Semi-double and fades to white in sunlight. Sweet. E.
- (59) **COUNTESS OF GOSFORD (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1906), 4.—A very vigorous growing decorative variety, particularly free in blooming, but lacks fulness. The colour is a lovely salmon pink which, however, is inclined to fade, and the foliage is rather susceptible to mildew. It makes an excellent standard and had it only a few more petals it would reach a very high position. Light tea. A.B.M.P.S.
- (60) **FREIBURG 11 (H.T.)** (Dr. Kruger, 1917), F.3.—Flower peach blossom with deeper shading on reverse of petals, large, of good form; buds long, produced singly. Growth vigorous, exceedingly floriferous. Colour varies somewhat, but the variety should be tried in all climates. Faint teaperfume.
- (61) **AMELIA GUDE (F. H. Lemon, 1923)**, F.3.—A unique and charming yellow rose; colour of Sunburst, with deeper shadings on the reverse. Very free flowering, but colour is not as constant as desirable. Tea. E.
- (62) **MARGARET DICKSON HAMILL (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1915), F.3.—Deep golden yellow. In spring the colour fades somewhat, but it is a beauty in autumn. A very fine double globular bloom. Much too low on the list considering its quality. Tea. E.
- (63) **MRS. W. C. EGAN (H.T.)** (Howard and Smith, 1922), 3.—A vigorous healthy grower with long pointed buds of perfect shape, measuring fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and developing into perfect flowers. In colour it is a two-tone shade of soft, light pink, the interior deep flesh colour with a golden line at the base of the petals. The flowers are supported on long, stiff stems, lasting in good condition either on the plant or for an unusually long time when cut. They are produced



ROSE MARIE.
Richly fragrant.



SENSATION.
A most striking novelty.



ETOILE DE HOLLANDE.
Rich, lasting Crimson.

freely and continuously throughout the season. Fully up to description. Shows none of the faults of the Pernetiana. Can strongly recommend though colour bleaches in hot weather. E.

- (64) **FRANCES GAUNT** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1918), F.3.—Deep apricot, semi-double blooms of good shape. The plant is a good grower and free in flowering, winning a Gold Medal at Bagatelle Test Garden, Paris, as the result of a twelve months' competition. Lack of petalage keeps this variety back. Tea. E.
- (65) **BETTY** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1905), F.4.—Pale flesh colour, under side of petals salmon rose. Very long pointed bud opening to large, loose fragrant blooms. Good grower, and foliage almost mildew proof. It does not last well when cut. Light fruity perfume. H.M.Mt.S.
- (66) **LADY ASHTOWN** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1904), 2.—Rich silvery pink double blooms with high centre and splendid shape. Very free flowering, and a good bedding variety. In spite of its liability to mildew it is in great demand, and is quite an aristocrat. No perfume. E.
- (67) **LUCIEN CHAURE** (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1913), 3.—Dainty flesh colour shaded rosy cream. The flowers are large, double, of good shape, and an ideal bedding variety. A seedling from Madame Abel Chatenay with better habit. Liable to mildew, but nevertheless a fine variety. In strong sunlight the colour will fade. Tea. A.B.M.P.S.
- (68) **KOOTENAY** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), 3.—Where shaded, the blooms are primrose yellow, but otherwise it can only be called a creamy white, large, very full blooms, but in our climate not the improved K. A. Victoria it was claimed to be. The plant mildews, but is very vigorous. Tea. B.S.
- (69) **MRS. A. R. WADDELL** (Pernet Ducher, 1908), 3.—Long buds of a brilliant apricot with a reddish tint. A splendid grower and free bloomer but liable to mildew and would be better with more petalage. It is recommended as one of the very best garden varieties of its colour. Tea. H.M.S.
- (70) **SOUVENIR DE H. A. VERSCHUREN** (H.T.) (H. A. Verschuren & Zonen, 1922), F.2.—Cadmium yellow passing to orange yellow, very large, fairly full of exquisite form and finish, borne singly on rigid flower stalks. Growth similar to "Sunburst," but much thicker, larger and stronger. This rose which possesses a very strong and delicious perfume is said to be superior to all others in this class, having perfect cutting and forcing qualities. Recommended highly. Tea. E.
- (71) **ASPIRANT MARCEL ROUYER** (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1919), F.3.—Vigorous erect growth, long buds, opening to moderately full, shapely flowers. Deep apricot tinted salmon. Will displace Sunburst and must reach a higher place if quality is recognised. Like all yellows the colour is liable to fade. Highly recommended. Tea. E.
- (72) **PAPA GONTIER** (T.) (Nabonnand, 1883), 2 or 3.—Rosy crimson. The buds are long, clean and open into semi-double flowers. A good winter bloomer. Tea. E.
- (73) **FRANCIS SCOTT KEY** (H.T.) (Cook, 1913), 3.—A large, very full, well formed rose of good substance and a beautiful deep, cherry colour. An excellent show bloom, opening slowly and perfectly, with perfume only lacking. Recommended as a very fine variety. Named in honour of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner." E.

Exquisite is sadly neglected.

- (74) **EDITH PART** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1913), F.3.—Rich pink with a suffusion of salmon, free blooming, double and good habit. After the style of Madame Abel Chatenay, but darker, though not quite so free. Recommended. Faint tea. A.B.M.P.S.
- (75) **MY MARYLAND** (H.T.) (T. Cook, 1908, F.3.—Bright salmon pink. A very free blooming, fragrant, double rose. Should be better known. Tea. E.
- (76) **VANITY** (H.T.) (Halstead, 1901), 3 or 4.—A splendid decorative raised in 1901, but almost lost through inattention. Very long, pointed buds of Nankeen yellow splashed carmine, opening to almost single blooms. Fine, bronzy green foliage and very vigorous growth. Unfortunately a new variety has been given the same name in England but they are quite distinct. Placed 11th in the New South Wales Rose Society's list of best decorative Roses. H.M.Mt.S.
- (77) **VICTORY** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1919), F.3.—Glowing scarlet, blooms long, semi-double and of good form. Occasionally magnificent blooms are produced, but it must be well grown or it is disappointing. Mildews, and is rather inclined to spindly growth. Clove scent. E.
- (78) **W. R. SMITH** (T.) (Smith, 1908), 4.—Creamy white, flushed rosy pink. Evidently a pale sport from Maman Cochet. A very robust grower and free bloomer. This variety does well in tropical climates. Scentless. B.S.
- (79) **MRS. CHARLES J. BELL** (H.T.) (Pierson, 1917), F.4.—A sport of the popular variety Radiance, possessing all the delightful characteristics of that variety, save colour, which is a delicate shell pink. Considering the popularity of the original, a warm welcome should await this dainty addition to our free flowering garden roses. Colour fades in hot weather, but at its best is beautiful. Highly recommended. Rich sweet perfume. E.
- (80) **ETHEL SOMERSET** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Shrimp pink, edge of petals deep flesh coral pink, a lovely shade of colour, flowers very large, double, perfectly finished, with high pointed centre and very deep shell-shaped petals of great substance. The growth is vigorous, branching freely and of splendid habit. It blooms profusely, and the flowers, which are carried on rigid stems are possessed of delightful fragrance. The only fault is mildew. Recommended. Tea. A.B.M.P.S.
- (81) **DEAN HOLE** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1904), 3.—Large, refined double blooms with high centre; silvery carmine shaded salmon, freely produced. Unfortunately, this splendid variety is very subject to mildew, while in most climates the blooms fall in spring, but it should not be left out for this fault. Scentless. A.B.M.P.S.
- (82) **LORRAINE LEE** (Hyb. Gig.) (Alister Clark, 1924), F.2 or 3.—This is one of the first dwarf, everblooming, second generation descendants from Rosa Gigantea. It possesses freedom of flower in a most marked degree, while the long buds, rich tea scent, and disease-resistant qualities are most desirable features. In cool weather the colour is very rich, but in the summer weather the colour in the Sydney district is inclined to get rather hard. Its remarkable freedom of flower, however, makes it a most valuable variety for spring, autumn and winter blooming. Where semi-double roses are not disliked, this will be a welcome variety. Tea. E.

Francis Scott Key. A coming champion.

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- (83) MRS. AARON WARD (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.2.—Indian yellow with white margin. Compact grower with full bloom of medium size on stout stems. A pretty variety which is constantly in bloom. A climbing sport is a welcome addition to a class weak in this colour. Tea. E.
- (84) MRS. JOHN COOK (H.T.) (Cook, 1919), F.2.—Ivory white, occasionally suffused with light pink. The bud is firm and of nice formation, opening into a cup-shaped double flower. This variety has shown some very beautiful blooms and the growth has improved considerably over that shown last year. Foliage is mildew proof, while the blooms are very sweetly scented and last well when cut. Sweet. E.
- (85) PADRE (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1920), 3.—Strong, upright growth; long shoots producing flowers with fine long petals of coppery scarlet colouring, flushed with yellow at the base. An excellent bedding variety, semi-double, after the style of Henrietta, but darker. Liable to weak neck unless well grown, and will not last when picked. Pernetiana origin. It is reported doing fairly well in Brisbane, and is satisfactory in all other climates. Fruity scent.
- (86) C. V. HAWORTH (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), F.2.—The semi-double blooms are of good size, and a very rich scarlet crimson, becoming deeper in the autumn. Mildew proof, but we consider Lady Maureen Stewart superior, as it has richer perfume, better colour, and is freer in bloom. Clove scent. E.
- (87) COLONEL OSWALD FITZGERALD (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), 2.—Blood red, shaded velvety crimson, double blooms of fine form, and fairly free flowering. The growth is moderate, but not in any way weak, while the foliage is mildew-proof. Very faint tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (88) MILDRED GRANT (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1901), 2.—Silvery white shaded pink. The blooms are of immense size, and show a high pointed centre, but are frequently divided as the flower opens. Recommended for exhibitors only, as growth is very dwarf, and the plant very subject to mildew except in a few favoured places. Frequently nicknamed "Mildew Grant." Scentless.
- (89) MRS. E. T. STOTESBURY (H.T.) (Towill, 1918), F.3.—A long, pointed double flower after the style of Mrs. G. Shawyer, but not quite so dark. A splendid grower with fairly good foliage and fair perfume. Suitable for garden or exhibition. Highly recommended. Tea. E.
- (90) PERLE DES JARDINS (T.) (Levet, 1874), F.2.—Deep straw yellow, large and full. The climbing sport gives longer stems and even better blooms. Recommended as a dwarf for B. and S. only, but the climbing sport is one of the finest yellow climbers for any climate. Tea.
- (91) MRS. CHARLES LAMPLOUGH (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920), F.3.—A creamy, white exhibition bloom of large size, sweetly scented, vigorous growth and free flowering, though liable to ball badly in damp weather. Recommended to exhibitors only. For garden work Mrs. H. R. Darlington is better. Light tea.
- (92) YVES DRUHEN (H.T.) (Buatois, 1921), F.3.—Growth vigorous and branching; flower fairly full; colour, dark velvety red; highly perfumed. It is even darker than Chateau de Clos Vougeot, but it lacks its brilliancy, although it is much better in growth. It fails in shape of bloom, but is a very fine garden rose. Recommended. Sweet. E.
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Phoebe. Should not be overlooked.

- (93) MADAME MARCEL DELANNEY (H.T.) (Leenders, 1915), F.4.—Pale pink, shading to deeper tones. Splendid shape, semi-double, and carried very erect. Quite distinct in colour, and well worth growing. Has many of the qualities of Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Does well in tropical climates like India and Siam. Faint sweet scent. B.S.
- (94) OLD GOLD (H.T.) (McGredy, 1913), F.2. or 3.—Semi-single blooms of perfect shape, opening to flowers of reddish orange, with coppery red and apricot shadings. A very free flowering kind, with mildew proof foliage. Recommended where singles are not disliked. Clove scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (95) LILIAN MOORE (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1917), F.2.—Deep Indian yellow, after the style of Mrs. Aaron Ward. This variety won the thousand dollar prize at the Panama Exhibition. A dainty well shaped double rose. In strong sunlight the colour fades to white. Gradually being displaced by better growing sorts. Mildews badly. Tea. A.M.P.S.
- (96) LADY PIRRIE (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1910), 3.—Coppery salmon, with the inside of the petals apricot. The colour bleaches in the sun, but if picked in the bud and allowed to open inside the house will retain its exquisite charm much longer. This is a lovely semi-double variety, that cannot fail to please the ladies. Splendid foliage, but not mildew-proof. It is stated that a visitor to the raiser's nursery saw a cartload of seedling roses being taken to the fire heap, and begged the life of one for further trial. It is inferred that the rose now bears the name of its rescuer. H.M.Mt.S.
- (97) LADY ROBERTS (T.) (F. Cant, 1902), 2 or 3.—Apricot flushed with coppery red at its best, but inclined to vary. Vigorous bushy growth with mildew proof foliage, but stems are weak. It makes a very shapely standard. Sometimes the colour reverts to Anna Olivier, from which it sported. In A. fades and burns in spring, and is classed as fair in H.M.Mt.S. Tea.
- (98) AMERICA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1923), F.2 or 3.—Although only released from the 1923 novelties this variety has been in great demand and from present indications gives evidence that it will go much higher. The buds are long and pointed, opening to immense fragrant rose pink flowers. The foliage is large and fairly resistant to disease, while the plants are vigorous in growth and free in bloom. It is almost thornless and appears to be improving with each flowering. Recommended. Sweet. E.
- (99) SOUVENIR DE MADAME BOULLET (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.3.—Dark cadmium yellow, large and fairly full; long bud. A vigorous grower of high spreading branching habit; beautiful bronze green foliage. An improved Louise Baldwin. Recommended as one of the finest decorative and garden roses ever introduced. Very rich tea scent. E.
- (100) LORD CHARLEMONT (H.T.) (McGredy & Sons, 1922), F.2 or 3.—Free growing, perfectly shaped, long pointed flowers of clear crimson, deepening to carmine crimson; large full flowers. A good garden rose for massing and cutting, and well up to exhibition standard; sweetly scented, keeps its colour splendidly. When thoroughly acclimatised will reach a much higher position. Light sweet. E.
- (101) MOLLY SHARMAN CRAWFORD (T.) (A. Dickson, 1908), F.3.—A very free flowering white variety, and first class for bedding. The blooms are always clean and last far longer than any other white. The plant is particularly mildew proof. Faint tea. E.

Souv. de Madame Boulet is better than Lady Hillingdon.

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- (102) **UNA WALLACE** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1921), F.3.—Beautiful, soft, well toned, cherry rose without shading. In depth, formation and substance it is faultless, very free blooming, and double. Sweetly perfumed. Very liable to mildew, but otherwise recommended. Sweet. A.B.M.P.S.
- (103) **LORD ALLENBY** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1923), 2.—The blooms are of large size, full, with very large smooth petals of great depth and substance. A fine exhibition bloom with high pointed centre. The colour is rich crimson suffused with scarlet, but blues and fades badly. Mildews. Sweet. E.
- (104) **DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1912), F.4. or 5.—Rose pink, blooms of good shape and substance. A useful exhibitor's variety. Sweet briar. E.
- (105) **SQUATTER'S DREAM** (Hyb. Gig.) (Alister Clark, 1923), F.2.—The colour of the young flower is between saffron and Indian yellow, which fades to pale yellow, and even white in hot weather, when open. The flowers are well held on the plant, and are excellent for cutting. It is particularly free flowering and richly tea fragrant. The blooms are small, and the plant best suited to bedding purposes in cool climates. Tea.
- (106) **COMTESSE DE LA BARTHE** (T.) (Bernede, 1857), 4.—Rosy flesh, semi-double, globular blooms. Very freely produced. Makes a good hedge, which accounts for its place in the list, as a few orders for 20 or 30 plants at a time soon elevate any variety. An old sort only asked for in S.
- (107) **EXQUISITE** (H.T.) (Therkildsen, 1922, 3.—Very long pointed semi-double flower with reflexing petals. Salmon rose, shaded yellow at base. Good growth, free flowering and mildew proof. This must not be confused with the Exquisite sent out by Paul in 1899. Tea. E.
- (108) **MARIE VAN HOUTTE** (T.) (Ducher, 1871), 4.—Pale lemon yellow-edged with rose. Large semi-double blooms, very freely produced, but which hang their heads. An old favourite, but declining. Faint tea. E.
- (109) **MADAME LEON PAIN** (H.T.) (Guillot, 1905), F.3.—Silvery salmon, with yellow base. A beautiful semi-double variety and a splendid bedder. Liable to mildew, but nevertheless recommended. Tea. E.
- (110) **CONSTANCE CASSON** (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1920), F.2.—Coppery pink, flushed and veined with apricot yellow, large, double and globular. A very rich coloured variety, very free in blooming. This will make a splendid dwarf bedding rose. Growth is low, but not weak. Although of Pernetiana origin, it does not show any signs of dying back, so is included in the H.T.'s. Fruit. E.
- (111) **FRANK W. DUNLOP** (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1919), F.3.—A vigorous growing variety producing perfectly shaped, fragrant double blooms of a rich deep pink. A very fine exhibition flower of splendid shape and lasting qualities, but liable to mildew badly at times. Highly recommended. B. and S. Sweet.
- (112) **JAMES WALLEY** (H.T.) (Easlea, 1923), F.3.—A coppery golden pedigree seedling from Ophelia, with fuller blooms. Promising very well. Tea. E.
- (113) **COMTESSE DE CAYLA** (China) (Guillot, 1903), F.3.—Indian red tinted orange and carmine, semi-double flowers which do not last when picked. Very free flowering, with mildew proof foliage. A good hedge rose. Recommended. E.
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- (114) **HORTULANUS FIET** (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1919), F.2.—Rich golden yellow of fine form. There are two different roses of this name and, after repeated attempts, we have succeeded in importing the salmon variety sent out by Leenders in 1919, but cannot recommend it in any way. The yellow is a fine variety of moderate growth for exhibitors. The perfume is similar to that of Freesias. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (115) **MODESTY** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), 2.—Long pointed, shapely buds, opening to semi-double blooms, cream or white flushed with rose. Free flowering and a good exhibition sort. A.M.P.S.
- (116) **MARJORIE BULKELEY** (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1921), F.2. or 3.—Strong vigorous, free branching growth; buff ochre, heavily flushed rosy pink, developing to silvery pink as the flower ages; large and full, of exquisite form, sweetly scented. Recommended. Sweet. A.B.M.P.S.
- (117) **LADY ALICE STANLEY** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1909), F.2. or 3.—Deep rose to silvery flesh pink. A fine, full, rather flat bloom and a good garden rose. Mildew proof. Recommended. Sweet. E.
- (118) **MRS. FOLEY HOBBS** (T.) (A. Dickson, 1910), F.3.—Ivory white, tinted pink. Large very full blooms, which are invaluable to an exhibitor. Unless particularly well grown, the blooms are too heavy for the stem. Cannot recommend for garden purposes though it lasts well in water when it is fit to pick. Tea. E.
- (119) **MRS. MACKELLAR** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1915), F.3.—Primrose yellow. Large semi-double flowers, with ideal high-pointed centre, produced on strong stems. A good variety for exhibition or garden. When covered, the colour gets much deeper. Tea. E.
- (120) **MISS ALICE DE ROTHSCHILD** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1910), F.2. or 3.—Large, full flowers with Marechal Niel perfume. Citron yellow, deepening as the flower ages. Mildews, and must give way later to better yellows. A.B.M.P.S.
- (121) **LADY PLYMOUTH** (T.) (A. Dickson, 1914), F.4.—Deep golden straw colour faintly flushed pink. Large, very full flowers, but not good shape as a rule. Real dreadnought foliage, untouched by disease. Recommended for exhibitors only. Strong tea.
- (122) **CLARICE GOODACRE** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1916), 3.—Long pointed buds, carried erect, opening to semi-double ivory white blooms with a yellow tinge. A fine exhibition and a fair garden variety. Lasts well in water when cut. Tea. E.
- (123) **PHOEBE** (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Son, 1922), F.2.—Upright growth, buds long and pointed; semi-double flowers of perfect form, with nicely reflexed petals; colour creamy white, slightly deeper in centre, and occasionally almost pure white flowers. Sometimes up to exhibition standard. Recommended. Tea. E.
- (124) **SUNSTAR** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1922), F. 2.—Deep orange and yellow, veined and splashed crimson and vermillion. The growth is moderate and the flowering is profuse throughout the season. An ideal semi-single rose for all decorative work; flowers medium size; petals round, smooth and of good substance. The colour fades badly. The growth appears to be stronger when budded on standards. Honey-like fragrance. H.M.Mt.S.
- (125) **SOUVENIR DE MARIA DE ZAYAS** (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1905), 3.—Deep carmine, of perfect form, and a very fine double variety for garden or exhibition, as every bloom comes good. The foliage is almost black spot proof. An unusual and somewhat hard colour. This variety should be much higher in the list. E.
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Lord Charlmont. One of the best reds.

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- (126) LA TOSCA (H.T.) (Schwartz, 1900), 4.—Soft pink, shaded rosy white. A large, semi-double, very free flowering garden rose. Tea. H.M.S.
- (127) ANGELUS (H.T.) (Lemon), F.2 or 3.—A seedling from Columbia and Ophelia, and promising to be one of the best white roses on the list. At times the colour shows light yellow at centre. It is a fine big double bloom on strong stems, and in addition to good lasting qualities is very fragrant. The plants are strong in growth, free flowering, and the foliage is mildew resistant. Sweet. E.
- (128) FANCY FREE (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), F.2.—A perfect garden and semi-single decorative rose, which can best be described as a dwarf bedding Gwen Nash, with the same silvery pink petals and white basal zone, but remarkably floriferous and healthy. Lightly fragrant. Very faint tea. H.M.Mt.S.
- (129) KILLARNEY QUEEN (H.T.) (Budlong, 1912), F.3.—A dark pink sport of Killarney, otherwise identical with the parent. A splendid variety for exhibiting in decorative sections. Sweet. E.
- (130) EARL HAIG (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Deep, reddish crimson of immense size and substance, double, with centre rather flat. The growth is vigorous, erect and branching, possessed of splendid habit, with rich, dark green foliage. Very sweetly perfumed. Inclined to ball, but so far, does not look as if it will get beyond the exhibition class. Sweet. E.
- (131) HAWLMARK SCARLET (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1923), F.2.—Colour a brilliant scarlet which at its best is very good, but it can get very hard. The blooms are well formed, of medium size, and very sweetly scented. When fully open, petals turn back like Red Letter Day, otherwise a good full bodied variety. Must not be confused with Hawlmark Crimson. The growth has been somewhat disappointing this season, but it may improve on proper acclimatisation.
- (132) BESSIE CHAPLIN (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros., 1921), 3.—Colour bright pink, blooms large, of great substance, strong upright growth. Mildews badly, but otherwise good. Scentless. A.B.M.P.S.
- (133) FRAGRANT BOUQUET (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1922), F.2.—The name has been suggested by its remarkably sweet scent and free flowering habit, each individual plant, as seen in the rose field of the originator, being a veritable bouquet. The plant is of compact growth with semi-double flowers of medium size, of a delicate flesh pink, with the base of the petals a golden yellow. A.H.M.P.S.
- (134) MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT (H.T.) (Hill, 1904), F.3.—Creamy white, with darker centre. A large, full exhibition rose, said to be a sport from La France. Does not flower free enough for garden purposes. Everywhere except H.
- (135) MDLLE. AUGUSTINE GUINOISSEAU (H.T.) (Guinoisseau, 1889), F.3.—A rosy white sport from La France. Sometimes called White La France. Sweet. E.
- (136) JOSEPH HILL (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1903), F.2.—Long buds opening to semi-double orange yellow blooms, shaded pink and copper. A splendid variety where it does well. The plant is rather a lopsided grower. Tea scented. E.
- (137) MISS WILLMOTT (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), F.3.—Soft sulphur, cream with a faint flush at the centre. Large, well-formed, semi-double dainty blooms. A good grower. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (138) PRESIDENT POINCARE (H.T.) (L. Walter, 1923), F.3.—Outside of petals bright pink, border of petals tinted purplish mauve, inside of
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- petals rosy magenta, centre petals rich tyrian rose shaded with yellow. Buds nicely egg-shaped, growth vigorous. Sweet. E.
- (139) CORNELIA (H.T.) (Robert Scott & Sons, 1919), F.2.—Flowers are medium to large size, and very double. The bud is a beautiful salmon pink. In the half-expanded and full flowers the outer petals are light flesh with centre a bright Malmaison pink, base of petals bright orange. A strong, vigorous grower with a good stem and foliage. After the style of Mrs. Aaron Ward. Sweet. Recommended. E. There is a new rose out this year under the same name. To prevent confusion, mark this one H.T.
- (140) FELICITY (H.T.) (Clark Bros., 1919), F.3.—Rose pink, with silvery suffusion. Large pointed blooms, fairly full, fragrant and freely produced. Mildew-proof. Sweet. E.
- (141) MRS. HENRY BOWLES (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros., 1921), 3.—Growth free and upright, blooms of great substance and beautifully pointed; colour warm rosy pink shaded with salmon orange. Quite distinct. Very large and good, but mildews, and is weak stemmed. Scentless. E.
- (142) GORGEOUS (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1915), 2.—Orange yellow with reddish coppery shadings, but colours vary. The plant is liable to mildew, and the double blooms are frequently divided. A good exhibition rose. Tea. E.
- (143) MAUD CUMING (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1923).—The blooms are large, fairly full and nice globular form, with high centre. The colours are delicate peach shaded with coral pink, suffused and veined orange, the base of petals deep orange. Pernetiana origin. Fruit scent. E.
- (144) MADAME CARISTIE MARTEL (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1916), F.3.—Pure sulphur yellow shading to white as the flower ages. A free flowering double variety showing traces of Pernetiana origin. In A. and M. the spring blooms are frequently spoilt by balling, but it is excellent in autumn. Good in B. and S., but a failure in H. Tea.
- (145) MRS. R. D. McCLURE (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1913), 2.—Deep pink, of fine form and a large, full bloom, which is recommended for exhibition purposes only. Carried erect on stiff stems. Lasts well when cut. Not a strong grower. Scentless. E.
- (146) SOUVENIR DE GUSTAVE PRAT (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1910), F.3.—Light sulphur yellow shading to white. A large, fairly full shapely bloom. It is quite free flowering, and is a good garden and exhibition sort. Tea. E.
- (147) W. E. WALLACE (H.T.) (H. Dickson, Ltd., 1922), F.2.—Flowers very large, full, and of exquisite form, freely and abundantly produced, colour deep golden yellow, without shading. Tea. E.
- (148) NATALIE BOTTNER (H.T.) (Bottner, 1909), 3.—Creamy white. A large, full bloom of good garden and exhibition qualities. This was also called yellow Frau Karl Druschki, but this name has been discarded as misleading. Tea scented. Recommended for B. and S. only, as it burns in A. and balls in H. and M.
- (149) GEORGE C. WAUD (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1908), F.3.—Cherry red. A large, well formed double rose which does very well in some districts, but is quite ordinary in other places. Sweet. A.B.M.P.S.
- (150) ANTOINE RIVOIRE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1896), F.3.—Creamy flesh large blooms, rather flat, but freely produced. It is the best rose for the bud to full bloom class in exhibitions, and it numbers amongst its progeny more seedlings of quality than any other variety. Ophelia, Madame Butterfly, Columbia, Pilgrim, Golden Ophelia are just a few that trace their origin back to Antoine Rivoire. Mildew proof foliage. Tea. E.

Place cut blooms immediately in water.

- (151) S.S. PENNOCK (H.T.) (W. Kordes & Sohne, 1922), 3.—Glowing cerise. The immense flowers with high pointed centres and fine pointed buds have been described as an improvement on Mrs. Geo. Shawyer. Mildews badly. Darker than Shawyer, good growth, no perfume. Promising well but liable to ball and blue. B.S.
- (152) MADAME CONSTANT SOUPERT (T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1906), 3 or 4.—Large, very full, yellow flowers suffused with pink. A strong grower with mildew proof foliage. This rose likes hot weather, and does very well in B. In other climates purely an exhibition rose, but must be covered for this purpose. Scentless.
- (153) BRITISH QUEEN (H.T.) (McGredy, 1912), F.2.—Pure white, with a faint tinge of pink in the bud stage. A rose capable of producing champion exhibition blooms, but in most soils quite unsuited for ordinary garden purposes as growth is only moderate and stems are weak. Tea.
- (154) DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Clear rose madder, large, double, with high pointed centre. A good garden and exhibition rose. Sweet. A.B.M.P.S.
- (155) JOHN DAVISON (H.T.) (McGredy, 1919), F.2.—Deep rich crimson, shaded velvety crimson. The flowers are fairly large, double, and of fine form, and frequently up to exhibition standard. Sweet. A.M.P.S.
- (156) SOUVENIR DE SERGENT CRETTE (H.T.) (Chambard, 1921), 3.—Rich yellow suffused carmine. The flowers are produced on strong stems, while the growth is vigorous. The long buds open into semi-double flowers and are of such quality that this variety must reach a high position. Tea. E.
- (157) MRS. HENRY MORSE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1919), F.2.—A splendidly shaped bloom of bright rose with a vermilion shading. Unfortunately, the plant is particularly liable to mildew. This sort is highly spoken of in England and New Zealand. Shows unmistakable Pernetiana origin. Exhibitors only. E.
- (158) DAINTY (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Free branching growth, buds very long and pointed, opening to large double flowers of exquisite build; rose apricot, very heavily flamed and tinted cherry pink, sweetly scented. At times fully up to its name. Mildews. Very sweet. A.B.M.P.S.
- (159) RENEE WILMART-URBAN (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), 3.—Salmon flesh bordered carmine. A very fine garden rose. Recommended.
- (160) SOVEREIGN (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1922), F.2.—Deep golden yellow of medium size, produced on low spreading plants, which are specially suited for bedding or standards. Bronzy green foliage highly resistant to mildew. Fruit scent. E.
- (161) MRS. WAKEFIELD CHRISTIE MILLER (H.T.) (McGredy, 1909), 3.—Soft blush shaded salmon, outside of petals vermilion rose. Very large, loosely built blooms. A fine bedding sort. E.
- (162) GLADYS HOLLAND (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), F.2.—Buff, shaded orange yellow. A fine shaped exhibition flower, full and fairly free flowering. Too low down considering its quality. Tea. E.
- (163) GOLDEN SPRAY (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1917), F.2. or 3.—A spreading decorative variety with loose, open flowers of lemon yellow. Where singleness is no bar, this is a free and good variety; would make a good bed or clump. Apple scented. H.M.Mt.S.

- (164) EDGAR M. BURNETT (H.T.) (McGredy, 1914), F.2.—A flesh tinted finely shaped exhibition variety with strong fragrance, but only occasionally up to its best form. Light pruning is recommended; on sandy soils it is said to do well. Should be grown by exhibitors only. It is best in A. in autumn, and may be also grown in B.M.P.S. Sweet.
- (165) BEAUTE DE FRANCE (H.T.) (Toussaint Mille Fils, 1920), F.2. or 3.—Flower creamy white passing to pure white, inside of petals deep yellow, large, full, of fine form, fragrant. Growth vigorous, very hardy, handsome deep green foliage. After the style of Joseph Hill, but a better grower. Medium size. Promising. Tea. E.
- (166) LADY CRAIG (H.T.) (H. Dickson, Ltd., 1922), F.2.—Large full flowers, of fine form, and sweetly scented. Colour deep cadmium yellow, with honey-yellow centre, very free and perpetual. Tea. E.
- (167) MEVROUW C. VAN MARWYK KOOY (H.T.) (Leenders & Co., 1920), F.3.—Flowers large, fairly full, perfect in form and fragrant; the colour is white, centre Indian yellow, sometimes coppery orange, growth vigorous and very floriferous. A highly coloured Madame Jules Bouche. Tea. Recommended. E.
- (168) MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1890), F.4.—Bright satin rose, fairly full and globular, which indicates a tendency to ball. This variety is the leading rose in Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., where it is estimated some three million plants are used for hedges in the streets. Does best here as a climber. Very faint tea. E.
- (169) MRS. W. T. SUMNER (H.T.) (Clarke Bros., 1920), F.3.—Semi-double, of splendid lasting and fragrant qualities. Carmine shading to rose pink; vigorous growth and free flowering. A fine, large bloom. Sweet. E.
- (170) MARY COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1909), F.3.—Deep carmine, of great size and well-shaped petals. Sweet. E.
- (171) MRS. DAVID McKEE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1904), 3.—Pale creamy yellow, but almost white in this climate. A large, semi-double variety for exhibitors, opening well in all weathers. A constant winner. It is useless in B. and S. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- (172) COVENT GARDEN (T.) (B. R. Cant, 1919), 3.—Deep crimson with a black shading. A very free grower and flowerer with mildew-proof foliage. Moderately full. Lacks perfume, but is liked by some growers in M.
- (173) CAPTAIN KILBEE STUART (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1922), F.2.—Velvety crimson shaded scarlet. The blooms are carried on rigid stems and are perfectly formed, but growth and blooming force it into the exhibition class only. Sweet.
- (174) KONIGIN CAROLA (H.T.) (Turke, 1903), F.2.—Immense double blooms of good form, but the centre is frequently divided. The colour is satiny rose with the reverse of petals silvery white. It is recommended by the New South Wales Rose Society, and finds a place in their second best 18 garden roses and is placed sixth in the list of exhibition roses. It certainly should receive more attention. Tea. E.
- (175) J. G. GLASSFORD (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1921), F.4 or 6.—Buds long and pointed, opening to flowers of great weight and substance, with high pointed centre. Colour, clear deep crimson lake. Upright H.P. habit of growth. Sweet. Exhibitors only.
- (176) GEORG ARENDS (H.T.) (Hinner, 1910), F.1.—Sent out as a pink Druschki. This is a lovely variety, with exquisite perfume. Large double blooms of good shape and fairly free. Liable to mildew and black spot, but should not be discarded on this account. The Christian

Cut long stems and improve the next crop.

name is Georg, George or Georges in German, English and French respectively. Very sweet. A.M.P.S.

- (177) MAMA LAMESCH (H.T.) (P. Lambert, 1922), F.3.—Deep shrimp pink, very large, of beautiful pointed form, generally borne singly on erect stems. E.
- (178) NELLIE PARKER (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1916), 3.—Creamy white sometimes flushed at the edge of petals. A good garden and, when disbudded, a fine exhibition bloom. Tea. E.
- (179) THERESE ZEIMET LAMBERT (H.T.) (P. Lambert, 1922), F.3.—Large, full, opening well, carmine to rose colour, with orange and chrome ground, very sweetly scented; growth vigorous and upright; very free flowering. E.
- (180) LADY DIXON HARTLAND (H.T.) (Cant & Sons, 1923), F.3.—Strong upright growth, colour deepest salmon in centre, shading to pale pink on the outer petals; flowers long and pointed, opening well, and fruit scented. Only moderately full. E.
- (181) RAINBOW (T.) (Sievers, 1889), 3.—A sport from Papa Gontier, and possessing all that variety's qualities. Pink striped carmine. semi-double. Mildew proof. Tea. E.
- (182) ST. HELENA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1912), F.3.—Creamy blush shaded yellow; long buds, opening to very fine flowers. A good variety almost unknown. E.
- (183) MRS. WM. SERGENT (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), 2.—Flowers large, full and splendidly formed, colour apricot and peach, very heavily flushed rose pink towards the edge of the petals, which are nicely reflexed. A garden rose and useful exhibition flower. Somewhat after the colour of Esme, but fuller and deeper. Very faint tea. E.
- (184) PERLE VON GODESBERG (H.T.) (Schneider, 1902), F.3.—A pale yellow sport from K. A. Victoria, frequently white. Said to be an improved variety. Faint tea. E.
- (185) MOLLY BLIGH (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), F.2.—Deep pink with a yellow zone at base of petals. Flowers are large, full, and of splendid shape, but the plant is a slave to mildew. Sweet. A.B.M.P.S.
- (186) MADAME LAMBARD (T.) (Lacharme, 1877), 4.—Salmon pink shaded rose. A very vigorous grower, but not as popular as it was twenty years ago. The colour is better in a cold climate. Does not last when cut. H.Mt.
- (187) HENRIETTA (H.T.) (Merryweather, 1916), 3 or 4.—Orange crimson, changing to salmon coral red, shaded with orange at the base of the petals. A very free grower and bloomer with extra long buds opening to a long, loose flower. Faint tea. H.M.Mt.S.
- (188) IMPERIAL POTENTATE (H.T.) (Clark Bros.), F.3.—Splendidly shaped buds, opening to well formed, large, double flowers of glistening rose pink, with silvery suffusion at the base of petals. This variety has just reached England, where it is classed as a novelty, but it was tested out in local nurseries in 1921-22. Sweet. E.
- (189) IRISH BEAUTY (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1900), 3.—A large, single white variety, particularly showy and a worthy companion of Irish Elegance and Irish Fireflame. Recommended. H.M.Mt.S.
- (190) CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1908), F.2.—Rich velvety scarlet, passing to crimson and black. An interesting feature is that whereas most colours fade with age, this gets richer and darker till the petals fall. One of the darkest Hybrid Tea to date, but while free blooming and double, it is not a large grower. Does well on low standards, and should certainly be tried where it is not known. Exceptionally fragrant. Fault: the blooms open too flat, and centre

petals are too narrow and crowded. Since the advent of the climbing sport, the dwarf is not in such demand. Sweet. E.

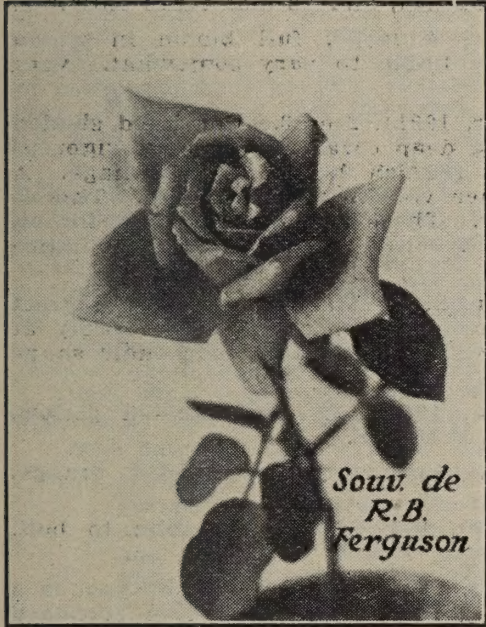
- (191) CARINE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Creamy fawn shaded orange, and carmine. A good, semi-double decorative variety, though liable to fade in strong sunlight. A good garden rose. Everywhere except B. Tea.
- (192) EDWARD MAWLEY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1911), F.2.—Velvety crimson, with large petals making a moderately full flower. Very subject to black spot in B. and S., and, while a good variety in a dry climate, is a failure in moist, coastal conditions. Sweet. A.M.P.
- (193) WILLIAM SHEAN (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1906), 2 or 3.—Pure pink of immense size, so large, in fact, as to be quite coarse at times, and far too heavy for their stems. The plant is a very uncertain grower, and is only recommended to exhibitors.
- (194) W. F. MANN (H.T.), F.4.—A salmon sport from Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant. Equal in every way to the parent, and even better grower. Treat as a dwarf. This will be grown much more when better known. Faint tea. A.M.P.S.
- (195) MRS. CHARLES RUSSELL (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1913), F.2. or 3.—Rosy carmine, very double, of perfect shape and splendid lasting qualities. Flowers of this variety have been shipped from New York to London and landed in excellent condition. Plants are somewhat uncertain in growth. Unclassified perfume. E.
- (196) CAPTAIN F. S. HARVEY CANT (H.T.) (Cant, 1923), F.2.—Rich salmon pink, faintly veined with scarlet and suffused with yellow, flowers large, fairly full, of magnificent build with high pointed centre. E.
- (197) MABEL TURNER (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), 3.—Vigorous branching growth, flowers very large, full, and well formed, with high pointed centre; colour warm deep salmon pink, with reflexed petals. Liable to fade, and is not free from mildew. Good shape and promising well. Faint sweet.
- (198) COURAGE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1923), F.2.—Colour, shade and form is that of the H.P. "Duke of Wellington" with the freedom of bloom and habit of the Hybrid Tea. Sweetly scented. Very liable to mildew, short in petal and growth generally. For exhibition only.
- (199) WILHELM KORDES (Per.) (W. Kordes & Sohne, 1922), F.3.—Capucine red on a golden yellow ground, gradually toning to golden yellow, striped with red when expanding, fairly full, of good form, carried on stiff stems. Fruit scent. E.
- (200) SOYECOURT (H.T.) (The Jersey Nurseries, 1921), 3.—Blood red overlaid vermillion. Growth vigorous; continuous flowering. Vigorous clean growth, splendid dark green foliage, colour does not seem to blue. No perfume. E.

ROSES IN POTS

In order to prolong the planting season, and provide opportunity for alteration, replacing, and, in cold climates, a better time for planting, we pot upwards of 10,000 plants. These are available in the best sorts only, but if specially required, we will pot up any variety providing we are advised by the end of June. These plants entail somewhat more freight, but as they are planted out without disturbing the roots, they provide a sure and certain method of planting in October, November and December. No extra charge is made for this service, but it is specially requested that orders for outside lines should be in early.

Regular soakings are better than many sprinklings.

Pernetiana Roses



*Souv. de
R.B.
Ferguson*

This new race takes its name from the renowned Hybridist of Lyons, Mons. Pernet Ducher. He commenced by crossing the Persian yellow with a Hybrid Perpetual (Antoine Ducher), and produced Soliel d'Or. From this variety and its close relative, Austrian Copper, we have had some of the loveliest coloured roses possible to conceive, but, so far, almost all of them have the weak foliage of both ancestors, with a particular liability to black spot. This disease causes premature defoliation, and in moist climates the shoots die back to the bud for lack of proper ripening. As Adelaide possesses the driest atmosphere of all the capital cities, these roses reach their fullest perfection in that place, and, wherever Adelaide conditions are found, similar success may be expected. The divisions marked "P" are also quite satisfactory, while "M," having a rather moister atmosphere, is somewhat limited as to the number of varieties suitable. In "B" and "S" they are not satisfactory generally. Care should be taken when planting that they are not placed in moist positions, and that an extra supply of potash and phosphatic manures is allowed them. As a class, they do better on the Adelaide briar stock than when

dwarf worked on noisette. Only very light pruning should be practiced, as it has been found in all climates that they resent heavy cutting. In addition to the decided break in colour, this class has introduced quite a new type of perfume. Until further classification is possible, it is all being grouped under the heading of fruit scent. 1/6 each, 16/- per doz. Postage extra.

- (1) SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1922), F.2.—A glorified Constance without its red markings. The flowers are very large, full, and of a rich sunflower yellow, and are borne on strong stems. It is quite distinct from other Pernetianas, as the wood is very hard and quite unlike the pithy, die-back shoots of so many of this type. This rose has improved wonderfully, and is of a richness of colour that would command attention anywhere. Lasts well when cut. A hot weather rose, and liable to ball in wet weather. A.M.P.S.
- (2) LOS ANGELES (Howard & Smith, 1916), F.3.—Luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shading to gold. Large, fairly full blooms, of good shape. The dividing line between Pernetianas and Hybrid Teas is becoming difficult to determine. Moderately successful in B. and S. on standards. E.
- (3) W. F. DREER (Howard & Smith, 1920), F.3.—Golden yellow, shaded peach and old rose. A really lovely semi-double variety of splendid growth, and very free flowering. Strongly perfumed and recommended as a show bloom or garden variety of the first grade. This is of the same parentage, and could be justly called a yellow Los Angeles. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (4) MABEL MORSE (McGredy, 1922), F.2.—Pure golden yellow of a most striking shade. The buds are of good shape, and open to semi-double flowers. Best on standards. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (5) SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.2 or 3.—Beautiful Orient red colour, the end of petals cochineal carmine, shaded with yellow, very large, full and globular, oval bud carried on erect stem. A vigorous grower of branching habit, with few long thorns and bronze-green foliage. Very good. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (6) PRESIDENT CHERIOUX (J. Pernet Ducher, 1922), 2 or 3.—A vigorous grower, of erect branching habit, bronzy green foliage, long bud, very large, full globular flower on fairly stiff stalk, coral red bud shaded with yellow at the base. An improved Lyon in shape and stem. Not quite so dark. It is liable to die back, but on standards in a dry climate will be better. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- (7) MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT (Pernet Ducher, 1913), 2 or 3.—Coral red shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet passing to prawn red, but coral red shaded with yellow on the base. Flower of medium size, semi-double, green bronzed foliage. Growth vigorous, of spreading, branching habit, with many long thorns. This rose won "The Daily Mail" prize of £1000. Does moderately well in S. on standards. A.H.M.Mt.P.

A new era in colours. The Pernetiana class.

- (8) **GOLDEN EMBLEM** (McGredy, 1917), F.2.—Colour cadmium yellow, buds reddish gold. A great improvement on Rayon d'Or, the colour being richer and deeper, with larger and more perfect blooms, and, at its best, it surpasses Marechal Niel in shape and formation, and, with its wonderful colour, will be a telling decorative flower. The habit of growth is ideal, and stems are strong. Does best on standards. A.H.M.Mt.P., and on standards only in S.
- (9) **WILLOWMERE** (Pernet Ducher, 1913), 3.—A large, full bloom in which shrimp pink is the ordinary colour, though liable to vary somewhat. Very subject to mildew. A.M.P.S.
- (10) **REVEREND WILLIAMSON** (Pernet Ducher, 1921), 2 or 3.—Coral red shaded carmine lake; large, full and globular; long deep coral red bud. A vigorous grower of spreading branching habit and reddish bronze-green foliage. A very beautiful colour, deeper than the other varieties in existence. This is the absolute limit for duplication of names. There are distinct roses for all the following: Rev. D. R. Williamson, D. R. Williamson, and Rev. Williamson. A.H.M.Mt.P.S..
- (11) **SOUVENIR DE R. B. FERGUSON** (Ferguson, 1922), F.2.—A most distinct and attractive novelty. Rich coppery apricot, which varies considerably at different seasons. Blooms are large, and well formed, and keep their shape well. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (12) **MADAME A. DREUX** (Soupert & Notting, 1921), 2.—Deep golden yellow, large, fairly full and of good form. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (13) **TOISON D'OR** (Pernet Ducher, 1921), 2.—Apricot yellow shaded orange. Low branching habit. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (14) **MRS. C. V. HAWORTH** (A. Dickson, 1919), F.2.—Apricot shading to buff. Large-petalled semi-double blooms. H.M.
- (15) **THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA** (McGredy, 1918), 3.—Vermilion and orange, in a combination rightly described as "Jazz." Does not seem to like standard stocks. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- (16) **FLORENCE L. IZZARD** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1923), F.2.—Deep pure buttercup yellow, blooms semi-double, long and pointed, of fine substance. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (17) **ISOBEL** (McGredy, 1916), F.3.—A superb single variety, with wonderful colouring, described as carmine flushed with orange scarlet. In A.H.M. grows quite vigorously, but in B. and S. shows a tendency to die back in winter, due to its Pernetiana origin. Closes at night when cut, and is, therefore, a failure for decorative purposes.
- (18) **EMMA WRIGHT** (McGredy, 1918), F.2.—A pure orange semi-double bloom which is quite distinct from any other variety. Good foliage. H.M.S.
- (19) **ARIEL** (Bees' Ltd., 1921), 3.—After the style of Independence Day, but the semi-double blooms are larger, better shape and sweetly scented. Sunflower gold stained with flame colour, which fades rather quickly. Mildew-proof. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (20) **EVELYN MURLAND** (A. Dickson, 1923), F.2.—The outside petals are shot pink and coral red, suffused and lined orange; the inside of petals intense salmon pink and cochineal veined yellow with deep yellow base. The blooms are strongly tea perfumed, of large size, semi-double, and well formed petals. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- (21) **LYON** (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.3.—Shrimp pink at end of petals, centre coral red or salmon, shaded chrome yellow. Flowers large, full and perfectly formed. Petals of great substance. Very fragrant. Very liable to die back in winter. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- (22) **SEVERINE** (Pernet Ducher, 1918), 3.—Rich coral red fading to prawn red. Most beautiful semi-double blooms. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- (23) **ELVIRA ARAMAYO** (P. J. Looymans & Zonen, 1922), 2.—Semi-double flowers of an Indian red colour. Moderate growth and fairly free flowering. Blooms are not large or specially good shape. Does better on standards. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (24) **MRS. BECKWITH** (J. Pernet Ducher, 1922), F.2.—Moderate grower, of erect branching habit, long bud, medium sized, fairly full flower; colour buttercup yellow, lighter on edges of petals, without any other shading. Recommended. E.
- (25) **MRS. COURTNEY PAGE** (McGredy, 1923), F.2.—Orange cerise, with carmine shading towards the base, perfect shape and sweetly scented. Moderate growth and hardly semi-double. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (26) **FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS** (P. J. Looymans & Zonen, 1922), 2.—Flower yellow, with vivid apricot, giving a brilliant effect in the centre; large, fairly full; buds well formed, long and pointed, resembling "Sunburst." Growth strong, straight and bushy. Good on standards. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

Climbing Roses

LARGE FLOWERING SECTION.

The varieties in this class are much more limited than the dwarf section, and, generally speaking, do not flower quite so freely, while some few sorts are spring blooming only. They differ in style of growth, some being rampant climbers quite capable of covering a wall up to 20 feet high; others, usually called "Pillar Roses," of more moderate growth, suitable for furnishing the supports of a pergola or archway. Except in a few instances, they do not flower the first year of planting, as all blooms are produced on the wood made the previous year.

For covering fences, arches, pergolas, walls, old trees and stumps, this large-flowered section is unsurpassed. The other sections listed are also useful for the same class of work, but will be described separately to prevent confusion. It is particularly important when ordering a climbing sport of a dwarf variety to distinctly write "Climbing" against the name, as there is no other way to distinguish it from its parent. Customers frequently experience disappointment in this respect by carelessness in ordering "Maman Cochet" and expecting a climber.

Prices: 1/6 each; 16/- dozen; 50 or more at the rate of £6 per 100. Postage or freight extra. Postage on 1 plant, N.S.W., 6d.; 6 plants, about 1/-. Interstate: 1 plant, 8d.; 6 plants, about 1/8. Any surplus money will either be returned in stamps or extra plants supplied.

The figures after the raiser's name refer to the habit of growth. (See page 39.)

- (1) MISS MARION MANIFOLD (H.T.) (Adamson, 1913), 6.—A Victorian-raised variety that more than holds its own with the imported kinds from the older established rose-growing centres. It is a particularly vigorous climber, and right into winter it carries splendid big blooms of fairly full petalage and refined form. The colour is crimson scarlet and of a quality that does not easily fade or blue, while it is lightly Bourbon scented. The foliage is the weakest point, as it (like almost all other roses) is subject to black spot. Still, it stands easily ahead of many older varieties in the number of plants sold, showing, as it has been out some years, that the rose-growing community have proved the value of this excellent variety. For most effective results, mass several plants together. A Californian nurseryman was informed by Mr. R. A. Nicholson, of Hong Kong, that in all his collection there was not a red climber equal to this Australian-raised variety. E.
- (2) BLACK BOY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.6.—Deep velvety crimson, shaded blackish maroon, and overlaying fiery scarlet. The blooms are large, semi-double, and are produced on long, stiff stems. In addition to extraordinary vigour, it is sweetly scented, and has mildew-proof foliage. Reports from all sources proclaim Black Boy as one of the finest varieties ever sent out from any country. The only weak point is that the flowers do not hold their shape well when picked. As this variety revels in the heat, it should not be planted in a cold, sunless position. E.
- (3) WALTER C. CLARK (H.T.) (Paul, 1917), F.6.—Deep maroon crimson shaded black. The blooms are moderately full, very sweetly scented, and rarely show any tendency to blue. An excellent pillar rose which in Sydney climate blooms well in winter. Highly recommended. E.
- (4) CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Rosen, 1923), F.5.—Good red climbing roses have always been scarce, and a strong-growing climbing sport of the justly popular "Laurent Carle" should prove a warm favourite. It is free flowering, mildew-proof, sweetly perfumed, and specially suited for pillar work. Don't overlook Climbing General MacArthur and Climbing Hoosier Beauty. They are all good. E.
- (5) CLIMBING COLUMBIA (H.T.) (Totty, 1925), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport of this popular variety which we have had under observation for three years. The flowers are identical in colour, shape, fragrance and lasting qualities with those of the parent, and will provide a new shade in climbers. Highly recommended. Climbing Mrs. George Shawyer should not be overlooked. See New Roses, 1925.
- (6) CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Upton, 1909), 6.—A very vigorous sport from the firmly established favourite, also locally raised. Exceedingly popular. E.
- (7) CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.) (1907), 6.—Another locally-raised variety. The habit is most vigorous, almost too rampant, and in other respects the plant is quite equal to the parent dwarf, so well and favourably known. E.
- (8) CLIMBING MADAME SEGOND WEBER (H.T.) (Ardagh), 6.—This beauty is only just being appreciated at its proper value. Rosy salmon blooms very freely produced. Recommended. E.

- (9) CLIMBING CHATENAY (H.T.) (Easlea, 1916), F.6.—Madame Abel Chatenay has long occupied a high place in the N.S.W. National Rose Society's list of roses for garden decoration, and a climbing sport in salmon pink fills a long-felt want. No further comment should be necessary. E.
- (10) CLIMBING LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Hicks, 1917), F.5.—A valuable addition to the really good climbing yellow roses. In the Portland Test Garden this variety produced 104 blooms per plant for a two years' test, and scored 88 1-3rd per cent. of marks. E.
- (11) MERMAID (Hyb. of Rosa Bracteata) (Wm. Paul & Son, 1918), 6 or 4.—Flowers sulphur yellow, the deep amber stamens standing out prominently and throwing a rich shade of yellow over the whole of the blossom, of great size but single, produced continuously from early summer till late in autumn. Growth climbing; the foliage is most effective, the leaves being very large and massive, of a deep shining green, and the young shoots tinged with red. A very distinct and charming acquisition to the single-flowered roses; it is well suited for growing on walls, trellises, buildings, and pillars, also for forming large bushes in the garden. A beauty. E.
- (12) AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY (H.T.) (Kerslake, 1912), F.6.—Another local variety which has been thoroughly tested. It is darker than Miss Marion Manifold, but on hot, sunny days blues badly. This might be partially prevented by planting in shady positions. The foliage is distinctly handsome, and not affected by disease. Unlike many climbers, this variety is sweetly scented. B.S.
- (13) SACHSENGRUSS (Saxony's Greetings) (H.T.) (Hozer & Klemm, 1912), 6.—Originally this came out as an H.P., but must be classed as a very vigorous climber almost continuously in bloom. The flowers are of immense size and perfect shape, and in colour delicate flesh shaded China rose. Highly recommended for B.S. It is somewhat late in flowering, but an irresistible champion on the show tray when the date is right. E.
- (14) CLIMBING OPHELIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1920), F.6.—Genuine climbing habit and producing even better flowers than the parent. The only climber in this colour. Recommended as one of the very best. E.
- (15) CLIMBING SUNBURST (H.T.) (Stuart Low, 1914), F.6.—A particularly strong climbing sport that is just beginning to get well known. The semi-double flowers are even superior to the dwarf, and the long, shapely buds of deep yellow are its own recommendation. E.
- (16) CLB. MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT (Per.) (Ketten Bros., 1921), 5.—A vigorous climbing sport of this justly esteemed rose, flowering in great profusion. E.
- (17) CLIMBING K. A. VICTORIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1897), 5 or 6.—White roses are scarce in both dwarfs and climbers, and this sort will be much appreciated where variety of colour is desired. It is a variable performer, in some instances only moderate, in others a rampant grower. E.
- (18) KITTY KININMONTH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A brilliant climbing rose, producing huge semi-double decorative flowers, which are a bright carmine rose colour. This rose has enormous petals, and is perfectly even in colour. The flowers are freely produced all over the plant, on splendid stiff stems, which show them off to great advantage. The plant clothes itself with splendid green, mildew-proof foliage, which by contrast enhances the telling effect of the immense flowers. Recommended.
- (19) SOUVENIR DE LEONIE VIENNOT (H.T.) (Bernaix, 1897), 6.—Beautiful semi-double pink flowers shaded heliotrope and yellow. A wonderful grower with abundant foliage which, however, is liable to mildew. A profuse bloomer in spring, with a moderate crop later on. Recommended. E.
- (20) CLIMBING GEORGES SCHWARTZ (T.) (Knight, 1917), F.5.—For colour this is in a class by itself, being rich, buttercup yellow. It is variable in habit, and cannot always be depended on to climb. Some plants, worked from genuine climbers, showed only vigorous, bushy growth when transplanted, although they were of climbing growth in the nursery. E.
- (21) FLYING COLOURS (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A hybrid from Rosa Gigantea that has won many admirers in a very little time. It is a vigorous climber, producing large single flowers fully 5 inches across of a deep cerise. One of the first to bloom. Spring flowering only. E.
- (22) CLIMBING PERLE DES JARDINS (T.) (Henderson, 1889), F.6.—A very vigorous climber bearing large, full, tea-scented flowers identical with the parent dwarf. An excellent variety. E.
- (23) NOELLANABONNAND (H.T.) (Nabonnand, 1900), F.6.—Extra large, sweet-scented, almost single flowers, velvety crimson with a white eye. A very popular variety. E.
- (24) CLIMBING MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1922), 6.—A very vigorous, large, fairly full snow white flower, a sport from "Mrs. Herbert Stevens." This variety, which is very hardy, will prove superior for

Climbing sports are invaluable to exhibitors.

open ground culture to Climbing Niphetos. True climber. Needs no further recommendation. Mildews like the parent. E.

- (25) CLIMBING GENERAL MACARTHUR (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), F.6.—Perhaps no climbing sport of recent years will be so generally welcome as this, which possesses all the good points of the parent. Genuine, vigorous climbing growth. Recommended as a fragrant mildew-proof red climber. E.
- (26) CLIMBING CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.) (Morse, 1920), F.5.—A most valuable climbing form of this very distinct and esteemed variety which is one of the darkest H.T.'s grown. Shows good climbing habit. E.
- (27) NORA CUNNINGHAM (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1920), 5.—A very fine climber; suitable for pillars, tripods, or trellises. Flowers are large, decorative, and semi-double in form. Colour is pure pink in spring, and becomes particularly vivid in autumn. E.
- (28) CLB. MRS. AARON WARD (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Son, 1922), F.5.—A climbing sport of this distinct and esteemed variety. It is possessed of remarkable vigour and wonderfully free flowering characteristics. Quite first rate, and a most valuable addition to the climbing section of Hybrid Tea Roses. E.
- (29) CLIMBING MRS. W. J. GRANT (H.T.) (Paul & Son, 1899), 3 or 5.—This is not satisfactory as a climber, but plants worked from so-called climbers are much better than the old poor-growing dwarf of this name. Treat exactly like any other bush for best results. A.M.P.S.
- (30) GOLDEN VISION (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), F.6.—A distinct break in climbing roses, with wreaths of bright green foliage that should carry it into all gardens, apart from its pretty golden yellow flowers that are borne in greatest quantity in the flush of spring. It is mildew-proof, a good grower, and quite distinct. It is a seedling from Marechal Niel, and carries some of the colour and scent of the old rose, with the merit of being suited to this climate. The flowers are rather small and fade quickly. E.
- (31) JESSIE CLARK (Hyb. Gigantea) (Alister Clark, 1915), 6.—Extra large single blooms of rich pink colour. A splendid grower with disease-proof foliage. The decorative qualities of this variety were emphasised at Farmer's Show in Sydney in 1922, when it scored first prize for decorated table. Spring blooming only. E.
- (32) FORTUNE'S YELLOW (Noisette) (Fortune, 1845), 6.—Bronzy yellow shaded pink. Medium-sized blooms in great profusion in the spring only. It is also called Beauty of Glazenwood. E.
- (33) MARECHAL NIEL (T.) (Pradel, 1864), F.5.—Bright golden yellow of splendid form, but weak stemmed. Deliciously fragrant, and, if extra well grown, a success for a few years, but canker invariably supervenes, and the plant deteriorates. A very few can grow it well.
- (34) ZEPHIRINE DROUHIN (Bourbon) (Bizot, 1873), F.5.—A remarkably popular climbing variety. Flowers a clear shade of pink, delightfully perfumed. Almost thornless. Recommended as the best pillar rose available. A.B.M.P.S.
- (35) CLOTH OF GOLD (Noisette) (Coquereau, 1843), 6.—This is a rampant grower which does not come into its best until at least four years old. Pale sulphur yellow with deeper centre. A very old favourite. E.
- (36) CLIMBING LA FRANCE (H.T.) (Henderson, 1893), F.5. or 3.—It was claimed, when first sent out, that this variety grew as well as Climbing Perle des Jardins. If this is correct, the plant has lost its old vigour, and should never be used for a climber. Grow as a dwarf. It appears to be generally successful only in mountain country.
- (37) W. A. RICHARDSON (Noisette) (Ducher, 1878), F.5.—Rich orange yellow, borne in clusters. A popular pillar rose. E.
- (38) CLIMBING IRISH FIREFLAME (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1916), F.5.—A very uncertain variety as to its climbing habits. On transplanting some will refuse to climb at all, making instead a tall bush. The flowers are single, orange crimson, like the dwarf. H.M.Mt.S.
- (39) QUEEN OF HEARTS (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.6.—A large-flowered, semi-double, sweet-scented variety. Rosy pink flowers and mildew-proof foliage. E.
- (40) CLIMBING CAROLINE TESTOUT (H.T.) (Chauvry, 1902), F.6.—Pale satiny pink. A very free bloomer. E.
- (41) CLIMBING LIBERTY (H.T.) (H. B. May, 1908), F.5 or 6.—Brilliant crimson of perfect shape. Same variable habit as No. 8. E.
- (42) REINE MARIE HENRIETTE (T.) (Levet, 1878), 5.—A very showy, free-flowering variety. Large, rosy cerise blooms. Subject to mildew, and foliage is rather sparse. E.
- (43) LADY WATERLOW (H.T.) (Nabonnand, 1902), 5 or 6.—Medium-sized blooms in clusters. Flowers are semi-double, pale pink, and an additional feature is the most handsome foliage. Recommended. E.
- (44) SCORCHER (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A climbing rose absolutely unique in colour, and a decorative type. The semi-double flowers, which

Climbing Columbia. Excellent.

are freely produced, may perhaps be best described as being of a true crimson colour. E.

- (45) CLIMBING PAPA GONTIER (T.) (Cherrier, 1904), 5.—Flowers identical with the dwarf. A moderate climber. E.
- (46) CLIMBING DEVONIENSIS (T.) (Parvitt, 1858), F.6.—Creamy white with blush centre. Almost too vigorous in growth, and mildews badly. A.B.P.S.
- (47) GAMON'S CLIMBING GROLEZ (H.T.) (1911), 5.—The name has been slightly altered to distinguish it from a so-called Climbing Madame Jules Grolez sent out some years ago, which was a deliberate fraud. It was certainly a climber, but nothing like Madame Jules Grolez in bloom or other characteristics. The present variety is a genuine climber from the real Chinese pink dwarf variety. E.
- (48) MADAME DRIOUT (T.) (Thiriat, 1904), 5.—A striped sport of Reine Marie Henriette. E.
- (49) BARDOU JOB (H.T.) (Nabonnand, 1887), F.5.—Large, semi-double, blackish crimson blooms. Very rich in colour and fragrance. E.
- (50) HARBINGER (Hyb. Gig.) (Alister Clark, 1923), 6.—In this rose we have an early spring-flowering climber of good habit and just what is required to fill the bleak days of very early spring. When covered with its very large single flowers of pure, refined pink, it brightens the garden while the daffodils are still in flower.

We can also supply a number of other varieties.



Hybrid Perpetual Roses

This class of rose is fast losing favour with growers. It is sometimes called the Spring Flowering Section, but since the advent of so many dark red Hybrid Teas, the demand has fallen off in favour of the newer, ever-blooming varieties. Still, for exhibitors, a few are indispensable, and the best are listed here. Price: 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. Postage extra.

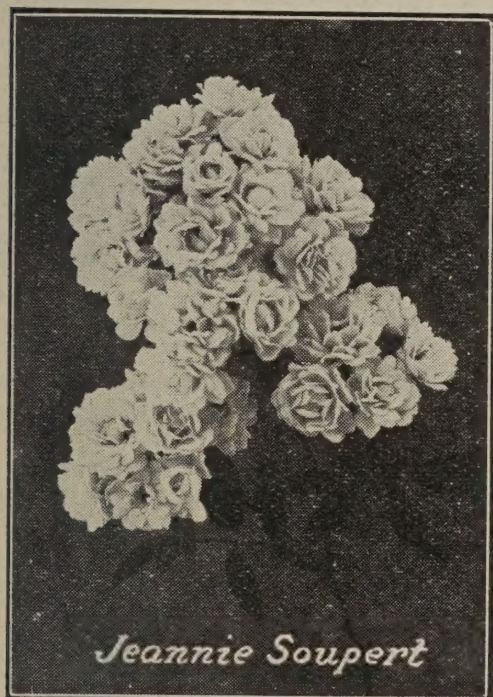
- (1) PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN (Verdier, 1861), F.3 or 4.—Velvety maroon, shaded black of good form; a good opener; one of the very best. (Syn. Dr. Rushpler). E.
- (2) PAUL NEYRON (Levet, 1869), F.5 or 4.—Deep rose. Blooms are of immense size. E.
- (3) ROGER LAMBELIN (Schwartz, 1891), 3.—Crimson scarlet; each petal is margined with a pure white band, giving the flower a remarkable and striking appearance; very free flowering. E.
- (4) HUGH DICKSON (H. Dickson, 1904), 3 or 4.—Colour, brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; good size and splendid form. E.
- (5) GLOIRE DE CHEDANE GUINOISSEAU (Guinoisseau, 1907), 3.—Very bright vermillion, sometimes velvety. This is a splendid show bloom and quite a good garden variety. E.
- (6) EARL OF DUFFERIN (H.P.) (A. Dickson, 1887), F.3 or 4.—Dark velvety crimson, shaded maroon and black; blooms perfectly formed; free blooming. E.
- (7) CORONATION (H. Dickson, 1913), 2.—Strong grower, fine foliage, flesh to shrimp pink. This variety must not be confused with the red Wichuraiana of the same name. E.
- (8) XAVIER OLIBO (Lacharme, 1864), 3.—Velvety crimson, shaded amaranth; a good exhibition variety. E.

Mermaid. A beauty.

- (9) CAPTAIN CHRISTY (Lacharme, 1873), 3.—Rosy flesh, deeper in centre; a good rose of dwarf habit. E.
- (10) MRS. JOHN LAING (Bennett, 1887), F.3.—Soft pink, flowers of good form; free blooming. E.
- (11) DUKE OF EDINBURGH (Paul & Son, 1868), F.3.—Rich crimson scarlet, shaded maroon. Free flowering. E.

Dwarf Polyantha Roses

The list we offer is picked from over 100 varieties, and, for convenience, is divided into different types. Price, 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.



Orleans Type

A class of Miniature Roses producing their flowers in clusters, almost continuously throughout the season. Their dwarf, compact habit of growth makes them specially desirable for massing, dwarf hedges, edges to beds, or planting in beds of standards. Suitable everywhere.

- (1) ORLEANS (Levasseur, 1909), 2.—Carmine suffused rose, white centre. The best variety to date. Special quotations for large quantities.
- (2) MISS EDITH CAVELL (Poly.) (Meiderwyk, 1917), 1 or 2.—A scarlet crimson sport from Orleans, possessing all the parent's qualities. A particularly clear colour, and one that promises well in our climate. This must not be confused with the Edith Cavell, and Ivory White H.T. rose sent out five years ago. This is one of the really fine novelties, and promises to displace all other red polyanthas. It is a genuine sport of Orleans; the colour burns somewhat in hot sun, but it is nevertheless a most valuable acquisition. Highly recommended. Displaces Glory of Hurst, Perle des Rouges, Marechal Foch, Koster's Orleans, Verdun, and Erna Teschendorff.
- (3) IDEAL (Dwarf Poly.) (Jan Spek, 1922), 1.—Flower beautiful dark crimson, at times scarlet, under glass the blooms are almost black. A sport from "Miss Edith Cavell," and in growth somewhat similar. Will burn slightly in very hot weather, but is easily the best dark Polyantha to date. Highly recommended.
- (4) ELLEN POULSEN (Poulsen, 1911), 2.—Brilliant pink; large, fairly full, sweetly scented.
- (5) MAMAN TURBAT (Turbat, 1911), 1.—China rose, shaded peach. This is a very beautiful variety.
- (6) JEANNIE SOUPERT (Soupert & Notting, 1913), 1.—White with pale pink, flushing.
- (7) E. N. WARD (Kershaw, 1919), 3.—Warm pink, sometimes tipped with carmine. Does well in cool climates where the colour is richer.
- (8) CORAL CLUSTER (Murrell, 1921), 1.—A coral pink, sport from Orleans. A lovely colour, but fades to white in hot sun. Should be tried.
- (9) LOUISE WALTER (Walter, 1909), 1.—Porcelain pink, shaded white.

The Orleans Type are ideal for dwarf hedges.



Cecil Brunner Type

The varieties in this section are the perfectly shaped Miniature Roses, borne in small bunches, and especially useful for buttonholes, posies and other decorative work. They are not so suitable for bedding as the previous type, but should not be left out of any collection. Successful in all climates.

- (1) TIP-TOP (Lambert, 1909), 1.—Golden yellow, tipped with cerise; lovely miniature buds and blooms of perfect form and finish, borne erect. A gem.
- (2) ETOILE LUISANTE (Turbat, 1918), 1.—Coral and carmine, base golden yellow; orange red bud. Medium size and splendid shape, quite distinct from other Polyanthas. Very pretty little buds borne on long sprays.
- (3) CECIL BRUNNER (Ducher, 1880), 1.—Delicate salmon pink, with coppery centre.
- (4) PERLE D'OR (Dubreuil, 1884), 1.—Nankeen yellow with orange centre.
- (5) GEORGE ELGER (Turbat, 1913), 1.—Golden yellow, passing to clear yellow when open.
- (6) ANNA MARIA DE MONTRAVEL (Rambaux & Dubreuil, 1880), 1. Pure white, double, and perfect shape.

Miscellaneous Sorts

In this list the varieties are of very varied shapes of flower and habits of growth, and while splendid effects may be gained by massing one sort, it is very inadvisable to mix varieties unless perfectly certain the styles and habits will harmonise. May be planted anywhere.

- (1) ALICE AMOS (Jan Spek, 1922), 1.—Single flowers of a beautiful cherry-pink with white eye, borne in large trusses. Growth strong. "Tip Top x Seedling." Awarded Certificate of Merit. A dwarf American Pillar. This variety has attracted a lot of attention in the nursery. Highly recommended for beds and low hedges.
- (2) SALMON SPRAY (Grant, 1923), F.2.—Colour rich salmon pink, reverse of petals carmine, borne on sprays. Sweetly scented, and lasts well in water. The colour fades in spring and summer. Mildew-proof foliage.
- (3) BORDERER (Alister Clark, 1918), 1.—Pink, copper and amber colours, very free flowering and splendid foliage. Dwarf growing and particularly well suited as to its name.
- (4) RODHATTE (Poulsen, 1912), 1.—Cherry red, large and semi-double.
- (5) EVELYN THORNTON (Bees' Ltd., 1919), 1.—Shell pink, deepening to salmon and lemon, with orange shading, a combination of tints pleasing beyond measure; growth vigorous, perpetual blooming. In strong sunlight the colours fade to white, but it still remains clean and attractive. Quite an acquisition.
- (6) LEONIE LAMESCH (Lambert, 1900), 2 or 3.—Copper red, shaded yellow.
- (7) MDLLE. FRANCISQUE FAVRE (Dubreuil, 1915), 2.—Like Papa Hemeray, but more darker red. Single.
- (8) YVONNE RABIER (Gouchalt & Turbat, 1911), 2.—Pure white, semi-double.

Plant beds of one variety.

Climbing Multiflora or Rambling Roses, Etc.



These are spring or early summer blooming sorts only. They have a stiffer habit of growth, and, as a class, are much more liable to mildew and black spot than the Wichuraianas, and must, therefore, give way to the better foliaged kinds. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

- (1) CLIMBING MADAME CECIL BRUNNER (Ardagh), 6.—This sterling rose has proved a welcome acquisition in climbers. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and blooms profusely all the year round, often producing sprays with 70 or 80 flowers on one branch. Excellent for hedge. This variety is out of place amongst the Multiflora Roses, as it is not liable to the diseases mentioned, and would be much more at home in the ordinary climbinglist only that its flowers are the small Polyantha type. E.

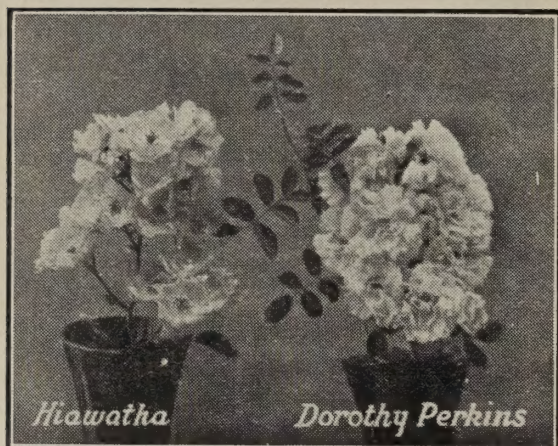
- (2) TAUSENDSCHON (Thousand Beauties) (Schmidt, 1906), 5.—Pink, turning to bright rose and carmine as the flower expands; produced in large trusses of from ten to fifteen blooms; sweetly scented and very attractive. This variety gives an autumn crop of blooms as well. It is a hybrid, and while showing the habit of the multiflora, has more distinct flowers and is much more resistant to disease. E.
- (3) CLIMBING ORLEANS ROSE (Levavasseur, 1913), 5.—A strong climbing sport of the favourite dwarf; scarlet, with a white eye, blooming in clusters. E.
- (4) THE BEACON (Wm. Paul & Son, 1922), 5.—Bright fiery red, with white eye, as in American Pillar; single and semi-double, produced in large clusters; handsome foliage. Recommended. E.
- (5) TEA RAMBLER (Mult.) (Paul, 1904), 6.—Coppery Pink, changing to salmon pink; tea-scented. E.
- (6) MRS. F. W. FLIGHT (Cutbush, 1907), 6.—Lovely pink, with white centre; semi-double and fair size, produced in enormous trusses. Splendid for arches, pergolas, etc., and fine for decorating. E.
- (7) MOONLIGHT (Hyb. Musk) (Pemberton, 1913), 6.—Moderate-sized blooms, white flushed lemon, borne in clusters and very freely produced. Sweetly scented.
- (8) PROSPERITY (Hybrid Musk) (Pemberton, 1919), 6.—A perpetual flowering rose. Colour, white, tinted pink in bud. Form, rosette; flowers produced on extra large clusters. Blooms well into autumn. A distinct advance. Should be tried.
- (9) VEILCHENBLAU (Schmidt, 1908), 5.—Seedling from Crimson Rambler; lilac to bluish purple; blooms produced in trusses. E.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—See Excelsa in next section.

The idea of classifying your rose trees in the exact order of their demand is quite an ingenious one. You render this method—already in use elsewhere—perfectly instructive for amateurs, by reason of the care that you take to indicate the qualities and defects of each variety, as well as the climate which is most favourable to it. Finally, your notes on the culture, on the height, on the fight against mildew, help to form an ensemble which may be quoted as a model, and which, I hope, will inspire the French rose growers.—J. Dupeyrat, Paris.

The Beacon. As its name suggests.

Wichuraiana Class



Named after the celebrated botanist, Wichura, who accompanied the German Expedition to China and Japan in 1859-61.

The varieties in this section are all climbers, and are particularly suitable for rockeries, sloping banks, old stumps, pillars, pergolas, or arches. Their long canes are very flexible, and they conform to the shape of the object covered much better than the Climbing Multiflora types. Most of the varieties have small, very shiny foliage and large clusters of small to medium flowers in spring. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. Suitable in all climates.

- (1) DOROTHY PERKINS (Perkins, 1902), 6.—Rich, soft rose, produced in large clusters. An American introduction of great merit. Mildews badly.
- (2) EXCELSA (Walsh, 1908), 6.—Bright scarlet; double flowers produced in clusters; thick, glossy foliage; very attractive variety; large flowering. Much more satisfactory than Crimson Rambler, as it does not mildew as a rule.
- (3) AMERICAN PILLAR (Van Fleet, 1902), 6.—The single flowers are of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye, are two inches across, and are produced in huge clusters resembling a bouquet. The charming feature of this rose is that it flowers on the basal growths, so that it may be used either for creating bold masses in the garden (pegged down) or for the pergola.
- (4) SHOWER OF GOLD (Paul & Son, 1910), 6.—Vigorous grower, glossy foliage; large trusses of double yellow blooms.
- (5) DR. HUEY (Capt. G. Thomas, Junr., 1914), 6.—For its class this has quite large flowers; semi-single, and borne in clusters of three or four on good stems. The colour is dark crimson maroon of great brilliancy. Spring blooming only. This will become one of the favourites when better known. Lasts well when cut. Highly recommended.
- (6) PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER (Paul & Son, 1916), 5.—Vivid scarlet, shaded bright crimson; medium-size, semi-double blooms. A particularly bright colour, but spring blooming only. E.
- (7) EMILY GRAY (B. R. Cant, 1918), 6.—Golden yellow, double flowers; said to be the best yellow in the class.
- (8) DR. W. VAN FLEET (Van Fleet, 1910), 6.—A very fine, large-flowered, semi-double variety. Not known yet or it would be higher up.
- (9) EVANGELINE (Walsh, 1906), 6.—White, tipped with pink; single flowers borne in clusters; very fragrant; late flowering.
- (10) CHERUB (A. Clark, 1923), 6.—A Climbing Rose with good foliage and well formed salmon pink flowers. It also flowers in autumn, making this variety one of the most distinct of its class.
- (11) LORETTO (A. Clark, 1923), F.6.—A Pillar Rose of distinct colouring, suggesting crimson overlaid with carmine. Sweetly scented. Disease-proof foliage. Flowers well in spring and autumn.
- (12) SANDER'S WHITE (1912), 6.—A very fine double variety. Good.
- (13) SILVER MOON (Van Fleet, 1910), 6.—Extra large single flowers, silvery white. Very vigorous climber.
- (14) HIAWATHA (Walsh, 1904), 6.—A rambling variety of great beauty, bearing large trusses of single flowers; colour, deep crimson shading to almost white in the centre of the blooms, with rich golden anthers; remaining a long time in flower for this class; late flowering. Mildews.
- (15) JACOTTE (Barbier & Co., 1920), 6.—Vigorous climbing growth, foliage deep glossy green, flower brilliant coppery salmon on saffron yellow, tinted coppery red; very free flowering, semi-double.
- (16) ROMEO (Wich.) (Walter Easlea, 1919).—Flower deep red, double and of perfect form; resembling a miniature Liberty. Excellent for buttonholes and florists' work. A grand addition to the fast-growing ramblers.

Order early. The best go first.

- (17) ALBERTINE (Barbier, 1923), 6.—Bright salmon passing to coppery rose, produced freely in clusters. Growth extra vigorous, beautiful glossy foliage.
- (18) CHRISTINE WRIGHT (Hyb. Wich.) (Hoopes, 1909), F.6.—Large double silvery pink flowers produced in great profusion in spring. E.

Moss Roses

This section thrives best in the colder districts; about Sydney they bloom only in the spring. Most of them are beautifully mossed and very attractive. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

- (1) CAPTAIN BASROGER, 3.—Crimson.
- (2) WHITE BATH (Salter, 1810), 3.—Pure white, large and full.
- (3) ZENOBIA (Paul, 1892), 3.—Pink.

Botanical Species and Varieties

1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

THE CHEROKEE ROSE (*Rosa laevigata*).

SINICA ANEMONE (Schmidt, 1895), 5.—Silvery pink, single blooms, shaded with rose. A very beautiful climbing variety, flowering freely when two or more years old. Garden origin. E.

SINICA ALBA, 5.—Large, pure white, single flowers and bright, shining foliage. A strong climber, or may be grown as a large bush. E.

BANKSIAN ROSES.

In China the root bark of these roses is collected for dyeing and strengthening fish nets, and it is claimed it renders the net invisible to fish.

BANKSIA ALBA (Kerr, 1807), 6.—Pure white, small sweet scented flowers in bunches.

BANKSIA LUTEA (Damper, 1823), 6.—Similar to above, but yellow.

BANKSIA FORTUNEI (Fortune, 1850), 6.—Pure white, large flowers, quite distinct from *B. alba*.

OTHER BOTANICAL SPECIES.

Recommended for large gardens only, or for hybridists in search of new types.

AUSTRIAN COPPER, 2.
ROSA BRACTEATA, 3 or 5.
(The Macartney Rose).
ROSA BRUNONII, 6.
ROSA HUGONIS, 3.

ROSA LUCIDA, 2.
ROSA MOYESII, 4.
PERSIAN YELLOW, 2.
ROSA WATSONIANA, 4.

Colour Chart

We have imported a limited number of copies of the Standard Colour Chart issued by the French Chrysanthemum Society for use in determining the correct colours of flowers, foliage and fruit. This chart is recognised the world over as the best available, and is invaluable to hybridists and keen rose growers. There are 365 shades, many of them represented in four tones, and labelled with the correct name in several languages. Price per set of two volumes with full instructions in French, 30/- each. Postage extra.

For late planting book early.

Thunbergia Gibsonii

The Golden Glory Vine

This valuable novelty was one of the first discoveries of Capt. Lugard's expedition to tropical Africa in 1892. It was found in the Lykamasia district at an altitude of 8,000 feet. To avoid any misconception, it should be pointed out that this country is almost on the equator, but the elevation would considerably modify the climate in which the plants were discovered. The explorer states that the heat during the day was intense, but the nights are cool, and these features probably account for its wonderful success in the varying conditions of Australian climates.

It has been thoroughly tested, and may be safely said to be the finest climbing novelty introduced in the 20th century. Where the winters are not too severe, it is almost continuously in bloom, though there are periods when the bloom is much more profuse than at others. As an indication of its widespread suitability, the following notes are appended:—

"In my opinion, I consider *Thunbergia Gibsonii* one of the most distinct and accommodating climbing or creeping plants of recent introduction. Its habit of growth is such that the plant can be used for furnishing a window box to a 20ft. north or north-eastern wall, as a bed on a lawn, allowing it to fall naturally, or as a tripod in the shrubbery. Wherever it is planted, the colour of its flowers is striking, while its profusion and continuity of flowering is remarkable."—E. N. Ward, Botanic Gardens, Sydney, 7th April, 1925.

"This plant is in many Adelaide gardens, and there is no doubt about its beauty and its floriferousness. It suits our climate, and should do well in Brisbane, in fact, better than it does here, so far as rank growth is concerned."—J. F. Bailey, Botanic Gardens, Adelaide, South Australia, 19th March, 1925.

"I consider it to be the finest climbing or trailing plant introduced here for many years past. It is a decided acquisition to these gardens. It does best here when grown in full sunlight, and in a well-drained situation, with a fair amount of moisture. It is splendid for growing over rock-work or on old tree stumps, and also makes an excellent basket plant.

"Planted out in the spring, it grows rapidly, and will bloom the following summer. There is nothing to equal the charming colour of its flowers, which are of a deep orange, borne in great profusion on stiff, erect stems. It keeps blooming till well into the winter months, but as soon as the frosts appear, the plants should be protected, as they will not stand such extreme temperatures."—Wm. Laidlaw, Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, Vic., 19th March, 1925.

"Not on any occasion have I grown a creeper giving more pleasing results than *Thunbergia Gibsonii*. My plant is five years old, it is now 14 feet high, and is never without flower, summer or winter. Its bloom is a constant joy to the eye. Judging by my experience, the best results are secured if the plant is placed with a northerly aspect. Under those conditions, I feel sure other flower lovers will derive equally keen pleasure from a plant providing such a wealth of bloom throughout the year. *Thunbergia Gibsonii* attracts consistent admiration from residents in my district."—A. Chowne, Lindfield, N.S.W., 30th March, 1925.

See coloured illustration. Strong plants.

Price, 2/- each; 21/- doz.

Postage or freight extra.

Thunbergia Gibsonii. The best Novelty for years.



THUNBERGIA GIBSONII.

(See Special Items.)



HARPEPHYLLUM CAFFRUM.
The Kaffir Plum.



CALODENDRON CAPENSE.
The beautiful Cape Chestnut.

Standard Roses

24 inch stems 3/6 each; 39/- per dozen. 30 inch stems 3/6 each; 39/- per dozen.
36 inch stems 4/- each; 45/- per dozen.

Postage is always extra. 1 plant, about 9d. in N.S.W., 1/2 Interstate; 6 plants, about 2/6 in N.S.W., 4/2 Interstate. Owing to Postal regulations limiting the length of parcels, only half and threequarter Standards may be sent through the post.

Alexander Hill Gray.

America.

Angelus.

Antoine Rivoire.

Ariel.

Aspirant M. Rouyer.

Beaute de France.

Belle Seibrecht.—See Mrs.

W. J. Grant.

Bessie Chaplin.

Betty Uprichard.

Black Boy.

Chateau de Clos

Vougeot.

Clarice Goodacre.

Columbia.

Colonel Os.

Fitzgerald.

Constant Casson.

Cornelia.

Countess of Gosford

Courtney Page.

Dean Hole.

Duchess of

Wellington.

Elegante.

Ethel Somerset.

Elvira Aramayo.

E. M. Burnett.

Etoile de Hollande.

Fancy Free.

F. J. Looymans.

Frances Gaunt.

Francis Scott Key.

Frau Karl Druschki.

Freiburg II.

F. W. Dunlop.

General MacArthur.

Georges Schwartz.

Golden Emblem.

Golden Ophelia.

Gruss an Teplitz.

Gustav Grunerwald.

Gwen Nash.

Hadley.

Hawlmack Crimson.

Hoosier Beauty.

Hortulanus Fiet.

Hugo Roller.

Independence Day.

Iona Herdman.

Irish Fireflame.

Irish Elegance.

John Davison.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock.

K. A. Victoria.

K. of K.

Konigin Carola.

Kootenay.

Killarney Queen.

Lady A. Stanley.

Lady Ashtown.

Lady Craig.

Lady Dixon Hartland.

Lady Hillingdon.

Lady Maureen Stewart.

Lady Pirrie.

Lady Roberts.

Laurent Carle.

Lilian Moore.

Lord Allenby.

Lord Charlemont.

Midnight Sun.

Miss Edith Cavell.

Miss Wilmott.

Molly Sharman Crawford.

Mrs. Aaron Ward.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell.

Mrs. Bryce Allen.

Mrs. C. J. Bell.

Mrs. C. Lamplough.

Mrs. David McKee.

Mrs. Dunlop Best.

Mrs. E. Willis.

Mrs. George Shawyer.

Mrs. Harold

Brocklebank.

Mrs. H. Bowles.

Mrs. H. Winnett.

Mrs. Henry Morse.

Mrs. Herbert Stevens.

Mrs. H. R. Dar-

lington.

Mrs. T. Roosevelt.

Mrs. W. C. Egan.

Mrs. W. J. Grant.

Nellie Parker.

Ophelia.

Padre.

Phoebe.

Pilgrim.

President Cherioux.

President Poincare.

Radiance.

Red Radiance.

Red Letter Day.

Rev. F. Page Roberts.

Rhea Reid.

Rose Marie.

Sovereign.

Souvenir de Claudius

Pernet.

Souvenir de Georges

Pernet.

Souvenir de H. A.

Verschuren.

Souvenir de Madame

Boulet.

Souvenir de Maria de Zayas.

Souvenir de R. B. Ferguson.

Souvenir de Sergent Crette.

Souvenir of Stella Gray.

S.S. Pennock.

Star of Queensland.

Sunburst.

Sunstar.

Sunny South.

Una Wallace.

Vanity.

Walter C. Clark.

Warrior.

Westfield Star.

White Maman Cochet.

Willowmere.

Yvonne Vacherot.



Lorraine Lee.

Los Angeles.

Lucien Chaure.

Mabel Morse.

Madame Abel Chatenay.

Madame Alex. Dreux.

Madame Butterfly.

Madame C. Martel.

Madame Edouard Herriot.

Madame Jules Bouche.

Madame Jules Grolez.

Madame Leon Pain.

Madame Segond Weber.

Maman Cochet.

Margaret Dickson Hamill.

Mevrouw C. Van Marwyk

Kooy.

We have also a number of half Standard Marechal Niel, budded on Banksian stocks. This is supposed to be the ideal stock for the old favourite.

Always place the stake on the northern side.
This provides protection from sunburn.



TRISTANIAS AND PHOENIX PALMS. STRATHFIELD.

Trees in Community Life

It is gratifying to note the growth of community spirit which is finding expression in such ways as a demand for beautiful railway stations, for gardens, lawns and rockeries on footpaths and elsewhere, and in the simplest form by the planting of trees in the streets.

In too many towns and suburbs there are still prejudiced people who look on all these things as a fancy way of wasting money, whilst many rate-payers regard the street as a sort of "no-man's land," for the appearance of which "the Council" is solely responsible.

However, a new spirit is abroad, and residents are not only contributing to the cost of trees and tree guards, but are making a pleasure and duty of the small amount of attention the young trees require.

Practically every town and suburb could easily devote, say, twenty-five pounds annually to tree planting. Such an amount would have no appreciable effect on a Council's finances, and, added to the contributions of residents, would result in a substantial amount of street beautification.

The bush-land which has been the glory of many suburbs is fast disappearing, but tree-lined streets offer some consolation for its loss, and if nothing else, they minimise the stark ugliness of the forest of telephone and electric light poles. Apart from this aesthetic view, trees have a practical value in minimising the dust nuisance, and in reducing the temperature on hot days, in added privacy to the home, and from the fact that they offer nesting facilities for insectivorous birds.

The suggestion is offered to tree-lovers generally, and to public bodies such as Progress Associations, Community Leagues, and the like, that it only needs someone to give a lead in the matter, and in many suburbs and towns it will be found the desire for street beautification exists in the local Councils, and the offer of co-operation by the residents will result in something being done. If only someone in a street will make a start, it will be found that most of the other residents in that street will want to fall into line.

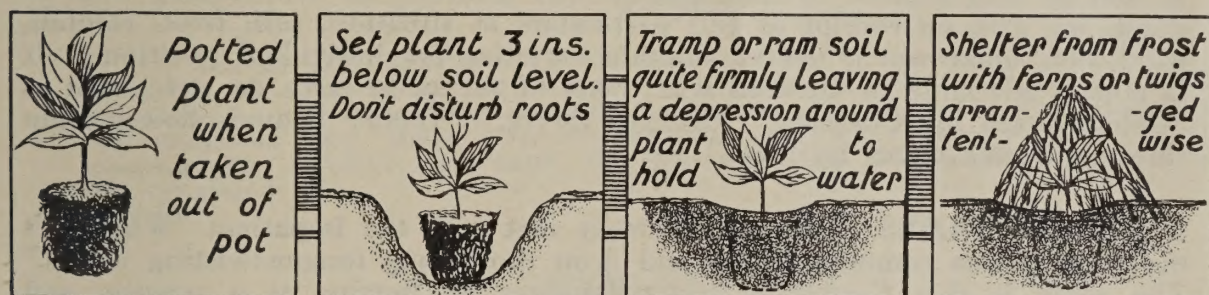
If a brief description of Soil and Climate is supplied, we shall be pleased to offer advice and suggestions of suitable varieties, together with full planting instructions.

Strive for variety in foliage.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING

1. PLANTS FROM POTS.—There is a prevalent idea that all plants grown in pots should have the roots disentangled when being planted. Most emphatically we state that this is a frequent cause of failure, as very many plants resent disturbance of this nature. Leave the ball of soil intact, placing it about three inches lower than the surface of the prepared hole, then fill in fine soil and tramp quite firmly. Stake, tie, and water well, and cover with a loose surface of dry soil after the water has soaked away. A mulching of dry leaves or grass will prevent evaporation, and a few ferns or twigs stuck in the ground will shade the stems against sunburn in summer planting, and provide a pro-



tection against frost when the work is done in winter. This precaution should never be omitted with evergreen plants. All tender evergreens should be planted when the ground is warm and moist, preferably in early autumn or late spring. When planted at this time and protected from frost through the first winter many plants may be acclimatised and successfully grown which otherwise would succumb to the first heavy frost if planted in the cool weather.

2. Plants from the Open Ground (generally deciduous trees and shrubs) should have any bruised roots removed by a clean cut, and planted at the same depth as in the Nursery. Firm planting is absolutely essential, and one good watering should be given as an extra means of settling the soil well round the roots.

PRUNING.—This is a most important work in connection with shrubs and also certain kinds of trees, and by its omission many plants are frequently spoilt. The pruning induces a much better shape, and tends to make the plant more floriferous, thus increasing the decorative value in the garden. When pruning for shape, trees which have an upright habit of growth should not have the leading shoot touched in any way, but the pruning should be confined to keeping the lateral branches in proper proportion to the rest of the tree. Where it is desired to make a low spreading plant, all upright shoots should be cut back regularly, which induces side growth, and the plant will gradually assume the desired circular form of head. With shrubs the golden rule is to prune after flowering, as by this means the following crop of bloom is safeguarded. Some plants which produce their flowers on the end of the current season's growth, such as Lagerstromias, are best pruned in winter to the main stem, after the method of pruning grapes. The non-flowering shrubs should be pruned back as soon as the growth begins to get out of proportion, and they should be regularly cut to the desired shape.

Never disturb the roots of shrubs from pots.

SUITABLE SORTS.—A very great deal of investigation has been carried out in order to ensure that growers may be able to select the plants most suited for their particular climates. The dominating factors, generally speaking, are frost and heat. In a few instances, with plants like Azaleas and Rhododendrons, the soil must be free from lime. A careful study of the various climates, as described, will soon show the particular possibilities of each garden or portion of a garden. For instance, the letters after a description giving the key to the climates, also indicate by their omissions the conditions to avoid. Thus a variety marked A. B. M. P. S., means the plant can survive the moist heat of Brisbane, the dry heat and cold of Adelaide or Melbourne, but is unsatisfactory or will not live at all in the greater cold of Hobart. Those sorts marked H. Mt. require the cold winter conditions obtaining in those districts and will not thrive where mild winters prevail. Contrary to these might be mentioned some sorts of Hibiscus which delight in the moist, even and high temperature of B. & S., but yet are quite unsuitable for the hotter but drier conditions of A., as this dry atmosphere nearly always carries with it cool or cold nights. Where there is any difficulty in determining what to plant, we will, on receipt of full particulars of situation, soil, frost, rainfall, wind, etc., make out a list of suitable varieties for individual positions. It is always advisable to mention what class of plants or trees do well, such as "Cold enough for Cherries," "Oranges thrive," "Tender annuals flower right through winter uncut by frost," etc.

PLANT NAMES.—One is repeatedly met with the impatient "Why can't they give plants common names and drop those long tongue-twisting words." The reply is that Gardening, as a daughter of Botany, is a science, and must needs use a scientific language in order to be universally understood. If common names were relied on there would be endless confusion, as each nation would have a different word for the one plant, and some even two or three, as in the case of the "English May." This name is applied in different districts in England to Crataegus, Spirea and Viburnum. A peculiar case of common names being inadvisable is shown in "Cape Gooseberry." This plant is not a gooseberry, and comes, not from South Africa, but from Peru.

The more excellent way is to reveal the origin of each botanical term and show the many interesting and instructive meanings.

TIME OF FLOWERING.—In response to many requests, we are indicating the main seasons of flowering for the various trees and shrubs mentioned in this list. Owing to the great diversity of climate, it is not possible to state any one month, as a tree which flowers in November in Sydney may not possibly be in bloom until January in a mountain climate. Growers should, however, be able to get some idea as to the contrasts which will appear in the garden from the flowering times indicated.

VARIETIES ARE LEGION.—The old idea of a Nursery was a place where any plant might be bought; but this collecting of varieties is strictly the work of a Botanic Garden. Since the advent of Industrial Courts and high wages, it is incumbent on nurseries generally to reduce varieties to a minimum and grow only the very best sorts. Further, by specialising in one or two directions it is possible to improve the quality, properly maintain the stock of proved varieties, and ensure that novelties of excellence are procured at the earliest possible date.

Carnations, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Ferns, House Palms, Fruit Trees, etc., are not grown by us, but will be procured from reliable sources at current prices, if desired.

Frost is often the deciding factor against success.

Adelaide and Perth Zones

Suitable Shrubs

E.—Evergreen.

D.—Deciduous.

Abutilon (E), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arduina (E), Brugmansia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Cerasus (E), Ceratonia (E), Cercis (D), Choisya (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E and D), Cydonia (D), Deutzia (D), Diervillea (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Dombeya (E), Duranta (E), Eleagnus (E), Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Euonymus (E), Exochorda (D), Gardenia (E), Hakea (E), Habrothamnus (E), Heliotrope (E), Hibiscus (E), Hypericum (E), Inga (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Lagerstromia (D), Lantana (E), Lasiandra (E), Laurus (E), Ligustrum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Malus (D), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Olea (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Plumbago (E), Poinciana (D), Poinsettia (D), Raphiolepis (E), Rhus (D), Spartium (E), Spiraea (D), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), Tecoma (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D).

Trees

Acacias (E), Arbutus (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Cedrela (E), Erythrina (D), Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Hymenosporum (E), Jacaranda (E), Lagunaria (E), Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E), Melia (D), Pittosporum (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Quercus (E), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Schinus (E), Stenocarpus (E), Sterculia (D), Tristania (E).

Climbers

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Antigonon (D), Bignonia (E and D), Bougainvillea (E), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevillea (E), Manettia (E), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Solanum (E), Stigmaphyllon (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

Brisbane Zone

Suitable Shrubs

Bauhinia galpini, Croton laburnifolia, Feijoa sellowiana, Grevillea Banksii, Fosterii, Hibiscus (all Evergreen sorts), Lasiandra Edwardsii, Lasiandra grandiflora, Sesbania tripetii, Abutilons, Allamanda, Ardisia, Acalypha, Arduina, Bauhinia, Browallia, Brugmansia, Brunfelsia, Buddleia, Callistemon, Cassia, Dombeya, Duranta, Erythrina, Eugenia, Eupatorium, Gardenia, Graptophyllum, Grevillea, Heliotrope, Hydrangeas, Inga, Iochroma, Lagerstromia, Lasiandra, Ligustrum, Murraya, Mussaenda, Nandina, Neriums, Ochna, Plumbago, Plumieria, Poinciana, Poinsettia, Raphiolepis, Rondeletia, Spartium, Strelitzia, Tecoma.

Trees

Calodendron, Camphora, Castanospermum, Cedrela, Ficus, Grevillea, Harpephyllum, Jacaranda, Lagerstromia, Lagunaria, Macadamia, Melia, Populus, Salix, Schinus, Stenocarpus, Sterculia, Syncarpia, Tristania.

Climbers

Allamanda, Antigonon, Bauhinia scandens, Beaumontia, Bignonias, Bougainvilleas, Canavallia, Dolichos, Ficus, Gelsemium, Jasminum, Lonicera, Mandevillea, Passiflora, Phaseolus, Quisqualis, Rhynchospermum, Solanum, Stephanotis, Stigmaphyllon, Tacsonia, Thunbergia, Wistaria.

If in doubt write for advice.

Hobart and Mountain Zones

Suitable Shrubs

Acers (D), Aloysia (D), Aucuba (E), Benthamia (D), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Camellias (E), Caryopteris (D), Ceanothus (E), Cerasus (E), Choisya (E), Clethra (E), Clianthus (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E and D), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (D), Deutzia (D), Diervillea (D), Diosma (E), Edwardsia (E), Escallonia (E), Euonymus (E), Exochorda (D), Genista (E), Hakea (E), Hibiscus syriacus (D), Hydrangea (D), Hypericum (E), Ilex (E), Jasminum (E), Kerria (D), Lagerstromia (D), Laurus (E), Lavandula (E), Leptospermum (E), Ligustrum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Malus (D), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Olea (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Pittosporum (E), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Punica (D), Raphiolepis (E), Rhododendron (E), Rhus (D), Rosmarinus (E), Sambucus (D), Spartium (E), Spiraea (D), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), Telopea (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D).

Trees

Acers (D), Aesculus (D), Amygdalus (D), Arbutus (E), Betula (D), Camphora (E), Castanea (D), Catalpa (D), Ceratopetalum (E), Crataegus (E and D), Eucalyptus (E), Fagus (D), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Liquidambar (D), Liriodendron (D), Magnolia (E and D), Melia (D), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E and D), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Tilia (D), Ulmus (D).

Climbers

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Bignonia Guilfoylia (D), Clematis (D), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Passiflora (E), Tacsonia (E), Wistaria (D).

Melbourne Zone

Suitable Shrubs

Abutilon (E), Acacias (E), Acer (D), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arduina (E), Aucuba (E), Azaleas (E), Benthamia (D), Boronia (E), Brugmansia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Camellia (E), Caryopteris (D), Ceanothus (E and D), Cerasus (E and D), Ceratopetalum (E), Cercis (D), Choisya (E), Clianthus (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E and D), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (E), Daphne (E), Deutzia (D), Diervillea (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Doryanthes (E), Duranta (E), Edwardsia (E), Eleagnus (E), Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), Euonymus (E), Exochorda (D), Genista (E), Hakea (E), Habrothamnus (E), Heliotrope (E), Hibiscus (E), Hydrangea (D), Hypericum (E), Ilex (E), Inga (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Kerria (D), Lagerstromia (D), Lantana (E), Lasiandra (E), Laurus (E), Leptospermum (E), Ligustrum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Olea (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Pittosporum (E), Plumbago (E), Podalyria (E), Poinciana (E), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Raphiolepis (E), Rhododendron (E), Rhus (D), Russelia (E), Spartium (E), Spiraea (D), Strelitzia (E), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), Tecoma (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D).

Trees

Acacias (E), Arbutus (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Castanea (D), Catalpa (D), Erythrina (D), Eucalyptus (E), Fagus (D), Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Hymenosporum (E), Jacaranda (D), Lagunaria (E), Liquidambar (D), Liriodendron (D), Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E and D), Melia (D), Metrosideros (E), Pittosporum (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E and D), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Schinus (E), Sterculea (D), Tilia (D), Ulmus (D).

Climbers

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Bignonias (E and D), Bougainvillea (E), Clematis (D), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevilla (D), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

Your success is also ours.

Sydney Zone

Suitable Shrubs

Abutilons (E), Allamanda (E), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arbutus (E), Arduina (E), Backhousia (E), Bauhinia (E), Benthamia (D), Boronia (E), Brassia (E), Browallia (E), Brugmansia (E), Brunfelsia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Camellia (E), Cassia (E), Cerasus (E and D), Ceratonia (E), Ceratopetalum (E), Cercis (D), Cestrum (E), Choisya (E), Coprosma (E), Cotton-easter (E), Crataegus (E and D), Cuphea (E), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (D), Daphne (E), Deutzia (D), Diervillea (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Dombeya (E), Doryanthes (E), Dracaena (E), Duranta (E), Edwardsia (E), Eleagnus (E), Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Eugenia (E), Euonymus (E), Eupatorium (E), Euphorbia (E), Exochorda (D), Felicia (E), Gardenia (E), Genista (E), Goldfussia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Hibiscus (E and D), Hydrangea (D), Hypericum (E), Ilex (E), Inga (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Justicia (E), Kerria (D), Lagerstromia (D), Lantana (E), Lasiandra (E), Laurus (E), Ligustrum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Malus (D), Melaleuca (E), Metrosideros (E), Murraya (E), Musa (E), Mussaenda (E), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Pittosporum (E), Plumbago (E), Plumieria (E), Podalyria (E), Poinciana (E), Poinsettia (D), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Raphiolepis (E), Rhododendron (E), Rhus (D), Rondeletia (E), Rosmarinus (E), Russellia (E), Spartium (E), Spiraea (D), Strelitzia (E), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), Tecoma (E), Telopea (E), Tupidanthus (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D).

Trees

Acacias (E), Bauhinia (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Castanospermum (E), Catalpa (D), Cedrela (E), Ceratopetalum (E), Erythrina (D), Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Hymenosporum (E), Jacaranda (D), Lagunaria (E), Liquidambar (D), Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E), Melia (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E and D), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Schinus (E), Stenocarpus (E), Sterculea (E), Syncarpia (E), Tilia (D), Tristania (E).

Climbers

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Antigonon (E), Bauhinia (E), Beaumontia (E), Bignonia (E and D), Bougainvillea (E), Canavalia (E), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Geisemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Hoya (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevillea (E), Manettia (E), Passiflora (E), Quisqualis (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Solanum (E), Stigmaphyllon (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

Now to get back to the new catalogue. I have had a run through same of an evening, and must say it is a better production than the previous year's, which I thought could not be improved by much. I was wrong. You have scored a decided success with the 1925 list.—J. R. Byfield, Hobart, Tasmania.

Many thanks for your splendid catalogue. It is better than ever, and should be a great help to all rose growers, both professional and private. It makes me envious.—F. Mason, Feilding, New Zealand.

I desire to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of your annual Catalogue of Roses, Ornamental Trees and Choice Flowering Shrubs. I have carefully looked over the contents, and must say that the information you have given about roses is the best in any catalogue I have consulted in the Southern Hemisphere. You have laid both amateur and professional gardeners under a debt of gratitude for your valuable work in this direction.—Fred. Turner, Esq., F.L.S., Violet Street, Chatswood.

Carefully select according to climate.

SPECIAL ITEMS

NEW OR RARE SHRUBS AND CLIMBERS.

These plants are all of sufficient importance to warrant a special notice, and may be planted in their proper climates with perfect confidence.

ASTERS (Perennial).—These are recent importations of the popular Michaelmas Daisies.

Anita Ballard: Light blue, semi double, petals incurving. Blue Gem: Large semi-double flowers. Fine clear colour. Brightest and Best: Deep purple rose. A most beautiful variety. Glory of Colwall: Soft lavender grey flower; good for cutting. Jupiter: Pale blue, edged deeper blue. Very pretty. King Albert: Rosy mauve, semi-double large flowers. Lady Lloyd: Single pink, dwarf and compact. Moonlight: Ageratum blue. Flowers of mammoth size. Mrs. J. S. Baker: White, shading to lavender, semi-double. Nancy Ballard: Deep mauve, distinctly shaded pink; very fine. Rachel Ballard: Deep rosy mauve, double, dwarf and bushy. White Climax: Pure white, the finest white Aster to date. Price, 1/6 each; or the set of 12 plants for 15/- postage extra.

BOUGAINVILLEA GRIMLEYII.—A decided break from the ordinary purple colour so prevalent in Bougainvilleas. It is an attractive strawberry pink shade, and the flowers are freely produced, and are quite a large size. This variety is somewhat tender, and is only recommended for Sydney and Brisbane climatic zones. Price, 3/6 each.

BOUGAINVILLEA WALLFLOWER.—A variation of the popular brick red variety, the colour being richer and darker, but in other respects identical with the parent. It is considered by competent authorities to be a much superior type, and is highly recommended. B. S. 5/- each.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA.—Single Pink. This is a small foliaged, rather smaller flowered variety than the ordinary single camellia. The plant is of a bushy, compact habit, and, when in bloom, is an attractive shrub. One of its greatest charms is that the flower is not so stiff and formal as the usual type, but a really graceful bloom. H. M. Mt. S. 3/6 each.

CHIMONANTHUS FRAGRANS.—This is a variety of allspice, and extremely valuable in the shrubbery by reason of its flowering in winter when other blooms are scarce, and also because of the graceful bouquets of flowers which have given it the name of Fringe Tree. A plant in the Sydney Botanic Gardens is always a centre of attraction. H. M. Mt. S. 2/6 each.

CRATAEGUS PYRACANTHA ANGUSTIFOLIA.—A strong growing evergreen hawthorn, producing bunches of white flowers in spring, followed in autumn by dense masses of orange berries. Suitable for hedges or specimens in even the coldest climates. 2/- each; 21/- per doz.

DIPLACUS PUNICEUS.—A hardy evergreen shrub resembling the well-known *D. hybrida*, with the exception that its flowers are much darker, and almost indian red in colour. A. M. P. S. 2/- each.

DORYANTHES LARKINI.—A Queensland variety of the Native Spear Lily or Gynea. It is more showy than the type, as the colour is more brilliant, and the flowers are larger. A. B. M. P. S. 2/6 each.

ERYTHRINA SPECIOSA.—The Coral Trees are indispensable because of their brilliant red flowers offering such a contrast to surrounding foliage. The ordinary *Erythrina indica* grows too large for small gardens, but this variety is recommended as being dwarfer in habit, and much more brilliant when in bloom. Highly recommended. A. B. M. P. S. 2/6 each.

EUCALYPTUS CAESIA.—Produces little bright pink blooms, which are declared to turn blue as they age. The plants are quite bushy in habit, growing only about 10 feet high. 2/6 each.

EUCALYPTUS CRUCIS.—This variety produces a mass of small round silver foliage unequalled for decoration. The flowers are white, and the plants grow only a few feet high. 2/6 each.

EUCALYPTUS LEUCOXYLON ROSEA.—A pink flowered form of the scribbly white bark gum. A tall growing tree suitable for avenues. 1/6 each.

EUCALYPTUS MACROCARPA.—Western Australia is famous for its red and pink flowered gums, and from a flower point of view this crimson variety is certainly the best. The plant is an ugly grower, and cannot be classed as an easy subject to handle, but is worth any trouble taken when in bloom. Spring. A. B. M. P. S. 2/6 each.

Bougainvillea Rosea. A beautiful Strawberry pink variety.

EUCALYPTUS MINIATA.—The rare and beautiful flowering gum from Northern Australia. In its native habitat it grows to 60 or 70 feet, but no record is available of its height in the Sydney district. The flowers are quite large, and are a lovely vermillion colour. In the absence of further data, it cannot be recommended beyond the climates of Sydney and Brisbane. 3/6 each.

EUCALYPTUS PREISSIANA.—A dwarf variety growing from 8 to 10 feet, and producing large and beautiful yellow flowers. 2/6 each.

EUCALYPTUS PYRIFORMIS.—This is another dwarf growing variety attaining 15 to 20 feet, and producing large red flowers. Occasionally yellow blooms are produced. 2/6 each.

EUCALYPTUS STRICKLANDI.—A medium-sized tree, 30 to 40 feet high, with a diameter of about 18 inches. Bark rough for two or three feet from the ground, the rest of the stem smooth and white. Leaves and branchlets glaucous, flowers in umbels of three to six, the filaments white or cream-coloured. 2/6 each.

EUCALYPTUS TETRAPTERA.—A shrub, 3 to 8 feet high, the branches usually prominently four-angled. Leaves large, thick. Flowers large, pink or crimson. Suitable for shrubbery or mixed borders. 2/6 each.

EUCALYPTUS TORQUATA.—The combination of colouring in the flowers of this Gum is surprising. The clusters of buds in the early stages are green. As they develop they turn bright yellow, and when open are a brilliant red, all three colours being displayed on one spray of blossom. This will make a glorious Gum for cutting. Of dwarf habit. 2/6 each.

A few other sorts are also available. List on application.

HARPEPHYLLUM CAFFRUM.—A tall evergreen tree of noble appearance which is of special value for planting on large lawns or for avenue purposes. It is a native of South Africa, and grows up to elevations of 5000 feet. This would make it quite suitable for climates similar to Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth or Sydney. In its native home it is known as Kaffir plum, and reaches a height of 30 to 40 feet. An excellent specimen may be seen in the Sydney Botanic Gardens. 2/- each.

HIBISCUS MOSCHEUTOS.—Hardy herbaceous plants from North America which have been greatly improved in the last few years. They produce in Summer extra large single blooms 8 to 10 inches across in varying shades of white, pink and red. The plants die down in winter, shooting again in the spring from the roots. These Hibiscus have been a special feature in Hyde Park, Sydney, also in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. Hardy everywhere. 2/6 each, or one plant each of three colours for 7/-.

LAGERSTROMIA MATTHEWSII.—This is a quite distinct variety, and in size of bloom and colour is a decided improvement on all other sorts. The leaves are three times the size of the older kinds, while the blooms are produced in huge trusses of a pleasing heliotrope shade. An inferior variety is often sold for Matthewsii, but our stock has been worked from proved plants, and is therefore genuine. This variety is highly susceptible to frost, and is recommended for Brisbane and Sydney climates only. Price, 3/6 each.

MYROXYLON PEREIRAE.—One of the most beautiful shade trees available. It grows to a height of 35 or 40 feet, and although partially deciduous in winter, presents such a distinct and pleasing outline with its graceful drooping branches as to class it amongst the best of the rare trees. It is a native of Peru, and requires a temperate climate similar to Brisbane and Sydney. A sub-tropical substitute for the English Ash of the colder climates. Highly recommended. 2/6 each.

PHOTINIA GLABRA RUBENS.—A small shrub growing 8 to 10 feet, and perfectly hardy in all climates. The young foliage is a rich deep red colour, giving the appearance of a plant in full bloom. As foliage ages it turns green, and the plant should then be lightly trimmed back, and each successive growth repeats the brilliant colour of the young foliage. This is one of the real gems of the shrubbery. 2/6 each.

PISTACHIA CHINENSIS.—Trees which produce coloured foliage in Autumn are always in great demand, and the *Rhus succedanea* has for some time been most popular. Owing, however, to it causing serious skin trouble, the *Rhus* is being condemned by many authorities. In *Pistachia chinensis*, however, we have a rival excelling all the charm of *Rhus* without any ill effects from handling foliage or plants. *Pistachia* is considerably like the *Rhus* in appearance, and grows into a bushy shrub or tree, and is eminently suited to small gardens in all climates. Highly recommended. Plants available in winter only. 2/6 each.

PROSTANTHERA OVALIFOLIA.—A native shrub of the highest excellence. Simply covered in spring with rich purple blooms of distinctive character. Plants are always in great demand, and sell on sight. 2/- each.

ROMNEYA TRICHOCALYX.—One of the great disappointments to Sydney growers has been the inability to succeed with the Giant Californian Poppy, known as *Romneya Coulteri*. This new variety is almost identical with the older kind, except that it is more bushy in growth, and is without question a pronounced success, where the other variety had previously been a failure. The blooms are six inches across, and pure white with yellow stamens, while the grey-green foliage is a perfect setting for the handsome flowers. In our nursery the plants bloomed from October to March. 2/6 each.

SAPIUM SEBIFERUM.—An extremely handsome deciduous tree from China. Valued for its beautiful autumn foliage. Prof. E. H. Wilson states:—"In the autumn *Sapium sebiferum*, with its wonderful autumn tints, stands alone." The tree grows to about 30 feet in height. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2/6 each.

Welcome the Birds to your Garden

By R. HAZLEWOOD.

Most birds are friends of the gardener, and it only requires a little thought for their welfare, and many bush birds will prove daily visitors, and welcome ones, too. One of the best is the Brown Flycatcher, known in Sydney as the "Jacky-Winter." He's the cheery little fellow you hear first thing in the morning, calling out "Peter, Peter, Peter." Another is the Willy Wagtail, never still for a moment, and shamelessly proclaiming to the whole world that he is a "sweet pretty little creature." Somewhat like Willy is the "Razor-grinder," so called because one of his calls is exactly



YELLOW ROBIN

Photographed in our Nursery.

like the sound produced by grinding steel on a grindstone. Then, everybody knows "Blue Bonnet," the blue wren with his absurdly long tail and his homely coloured mate. If you have a good creeping vine, about your garden, you may be lucky enough to have him nest in it. Then, have you ever stood under a tree and heard a "canary" singing very softly for minutes at a time. It is not a canary, but a "silver-eye" singing a love song to his mate. He's the chap to stir up the aphids on the rose bushes. He'll eat a bit of your fruit, too, but surely he earns it. If it wasn't for him and others already mentioned, there wouldn't be much fruit for anybody.

Then there are the birds of the finch family, whose diet consists principally of the seeds of weeds. The redhead, diamond sparrow and goldfinch thus help to keep down the spread of noxious weeds. Even the much-despised sparrow is a good worker in this direction. And, to give still one more devil his due, the starling is one of the few birds which will eat the snail. He is

Tristania. Invaluable for street planting.

These are only a few of the visitors you may expect in your garden, if you give them the proper welcome. First of all give them a few trees to make them feel more at home; fruit trees, and ornamental trees, either in garden or street, all help. Then, see that there is a drinking and bathing place for them. It should not have more than about one inch of water, to allow for even the smallest to bathe. Cut a petrol tin down till it makes a shallow dish and leave it under one of the taps in the garden. You'll be surprised to find how many different varieties of birds visit you.

Finally, don't keep that greatest of bird enemies—the cat. The worst feature about a cat is the fact that he hunts both night and day. If he kills a nesting bird it means he has also killed two, three or four young ones, either in the shape of eggs that go cold, or nestlings which starve to death.

"This 'nature study business' sounds all right," some people say, and it IS all right. For a gardener, it is one of the most practical things to do, to co-operate with the birds. Give them a good welcome, and they will not only entertain you, but will work for you as well.

29th May, 1925.—Owing to the splendid condition on arrival of last year's order, I await the arrival of these with every confidence, even with the handicap of 1600 miles journey.—H. H., Town Hall, Townsville, Queensland.

5th June, 1925.—However, despite the long time the rose trees remained in their packing, they opened up perfectly fresh, and, without exception, in splendid condition. Your method of packing leaves nothing to be desired.—J. R. B., Tramway Office, Hobart, Tasmania.

Plants in excellent condition, beautifully packed, for which accept my thanks. All my other roses received from you are doing splendidly. Mrs. Egan and Mme. Abel Chatenay are glorious.—A. F. L., Bridgetown, Western Australia.

6th June, 1925.—Let me say I am more than pleased with the consignment, particularly the roses, which are far superior to any obtainable in Brisbane.—C. W. R., Brisbane, Queensland.

15th June, 1925.—Your consignment of roses duly to hand in splendid condition, and I am very pleased with the quality.—H. E. M., Darlington, Western Australia.

The roses have come safely to hand in excellent condition.—Henry Morse & Sons, Westfield Nurseries, Eaton, Norwich, England.

11th May, 1925.—I procured a number of roses, etc., from you last season, and am delighted with the results. I never saw roses make such remarkable growth, and I have a wealth of blooms, some of which have been exceptionally fine. Hawlmark Crimson in particular gave some delightful blooms, and in no case did I experience the slightest disappointment. The three palms took hold right away, and have made phenomenal growth, and, generally speaking, careful packing, prompt despatch and quality of plants have been eminently satisfactory to me, and you may be assured of my personal recommendation whilst you do business on these lines.—Elsmer Jones, Esq., Mayor of Casino, N.S.W.

15th June, 1925.—I have nothing but praise for your well compiled Catalogue. It is a reliable treatise, and almost a text book.—W. D., Mount Lawley, Perth, Western Australia.

Feijoa sellowiana. Beauty and fruit combined.

GENERAL LIST

E.—Evergreen.

D.—Deciduous.

The numbers following give the average height in feet at maturity for plants grown in ordinary soil, and must be taken as a rough guide only. When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.



ABELIA.—(After Dr. Abel, a noted physician.)

rupestris, E.4.—Pretty dwarf shrub from China, producing pink and white tubular flowers. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

ABUTILON (An Arabic Name).—These hardy and showy shrubs are commonly known as "Chinese Lanterns." Regular pruning after flowering will ensure compact growth, and in variegated sorts any branch reverting to green foliage should be cut away as soon as noticed, as otherwise the whole plant may return to its original green colour. Spring to Autumn. A.B.M.S.P.

Boule de Nieve (Ball of Snow)

E.6.—Pure white 1 6

Cloth of Gold, E.6.—Yellow ... 1 6

Eclipse, E.6.—Orange Scarlet, veined purple 1 6

Emperor, E.4.—Dark crimson .. 1 6

Rosaefflorum, E.6.—Rosy pink 1 6

Souvenir de Bonn, E.10.—Foliage regularly margined silvery white, flowers orange, veined scarlet 1 6

ACACIA (False).—See Robinia.

ACACIA. Wattle.—Some of the original varieties were armed with spines, and this prompted the name "Akazo" (to sharpen), from which we get the name of one of the most extensive genus of plants known. The Australian varieties are all evergreen, and included amongst them are some very beautiful subjects. They should be pruned after flowering, and careful watch kept on branches and trunk for borers, which, if not checked, will ultimately kill the tree. Unless otherwise mentioned, suitable for all climates.

accola, E.12.—A rare and beautiful variety with very narrow leaves. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

Baileyana, E.20.—Named after the late F. M. Bailey, Government Botanist of Queensland, but commonly known as Cootamundra Wattle. It is said that it will not flower in Brisbane or Perth, but it does well in all other divisions.

Australia's National Emblem. "The Wattle."

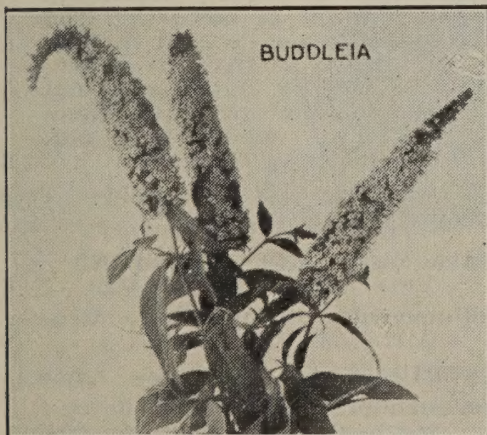
ACACIA—Continued.		s. d.			s. d.
It is the best variety for garden purposes. The plant is beautiful either in silver leaf or golden bloom. Winter. 12/- doz.		1 6	polymorphum. Named varieties. —These are extra choice forms of the Japanese Maples, but are not so hardy. In warm climates they need the protection of a southern wall or light bush-house, with cool, moist soil, to do well. In cool climates they are the most beautiful deciduous trees grown. List of sorts on application. H.Mt. 5/- to		7 6
cultriformis, E.8. —(Knife-shaped, referring to the leaves.)—Orange yellow, one of the best dwarf varieties. Spring		1 6	pseudo platanus, D.50. Sycamore. —H.M.Mt.		2 6
cyanophylla, E.20. (Blue leaved.) —A tall growing variety with drooping branches and long pendulous spikes of bloom. Spring. A.B.M.P.S.		1 6	saccharinum, D.30. The Sugar Maple.—H.M.Mt.		3 0
decurrens, E.20. The Black Wattle.—Deep golden yellow flowers. Winter		1 6	AESCULUS. —A name originally given to a species of oak which bore an esculent fruit (esca-food), but which is now applied to the inedible horse chestnut. It is a most beautiful ornamental tree for cool climates. Spring.		
dealbata, E.20. (Whitened.)—The branches appear as if dusted with chalk. This variety is grown in the South of France for the cut flower trade, and is sold as "Mimosa." Also called the Tasmanian Silver Wattle. Lemon yellow flowers. Winter		1 6	hippocastanum, D.40. (Hippoc, a horse; castanon, a chestnut. The nuts were formerly used in Veterinary medicine, hence the name.)—White flowers. H.Mt.		2 6
elata, E.30. (Tall.)—One of the finest Wattles for street planting. Commonly called Cedar Wattle. Summer		1 6	alba plena. The double white horse chestnut.—H.Mt.		3 0
podalyraefolia, E.20. (Podalyria leaved.) —The Queensland Silver Wattle. One of the very best, with beautiful silvery foliage and large, deep yellow flowers. Has the longest period of flowering of any Wattle. In great demand for the cut flower trade. Strongly recommended. Winter. A.B.M.P.S. ...		1 6	rubicunda, D.20. Pink chestnut.—This is a very fine sight when in flower. One plant is doing well in a sheltered position in Sydney Botanic Gardens, but it cannot be recommended generally for Sydney climate. H.Mt.		3 0
spectabilis, E.10. (Showy.)—A good variety where space is not sufficient for the larger growing sorts. Spring. ...		1 6	AGATHEA. —(Agathos, excellent referring to the beauty of the flowers.)		
ACALYPHA. —(Akalepe, a nettle.)			Coelestis, E.2. —Sometimes called blue marguerites. It is a pretty very dwarf shrub frequently but incorrectly called Swan River Daisy. A. B. M. P. S.		1 6
marginata, E.6. —The Fijian Fire plant. A handsome foliaged shrub, with brown red leaves margined crimson. Very susceptible to frost. B.S.		2 0	ALLAMANDA. —(After Dr. Allamand, of Leydon, a friend of Linnæus.)		
ACER (Maple.)—In olden times when pikes and lances were the order of the day, Maple wood was greatly used, and it was given its botanical name, "Acer," meaning hard or sharp, in particular reference to its use for the weapons mentioned. In this class are some of the most beautiful foliage trees grown. The flowers are quite insignificant.			nerifolia, E.4. (Oleander leaved.) —Flowers yellow, streaked orange. A compact growing flowering shrub with bell-shaped flowers. Recommended for warm climates only, as it is subject to injury by frost. Summer. B.S.		2 0
campestris, D.30. The English Maple.—A.M.Mt.P.H.S.		2 6	ALOYSIA. —(Named in honour of a Spanish Queen.). Now known as Lippia.		
negundo, D.40. Box Elder. Light green leaves. A.M.Mt.P.H.S.		2 6	citriodora, D.8. Lemon scented verbenia.—If the lemon scent is all that is required, Backhousia citriodora is more suitable for Sydney. The plant requires to be pruned every winter in order to be kept bushy. Summer.		1 6
platanoides, D.50. Norway Maple.—Foliage turns orange in autumn. H.M.Mt.		2 6			
polymorphum, D.20. Japanese Maple.—A beautiful tree for hedges or specimens; specially recommended where rich Autumn foliage is desired. H.M.Mt. and in sheltered places in Sydney. Seedlings (Special quotations per dozen or hundred.)		2 6			

Study carefully the key to climate.

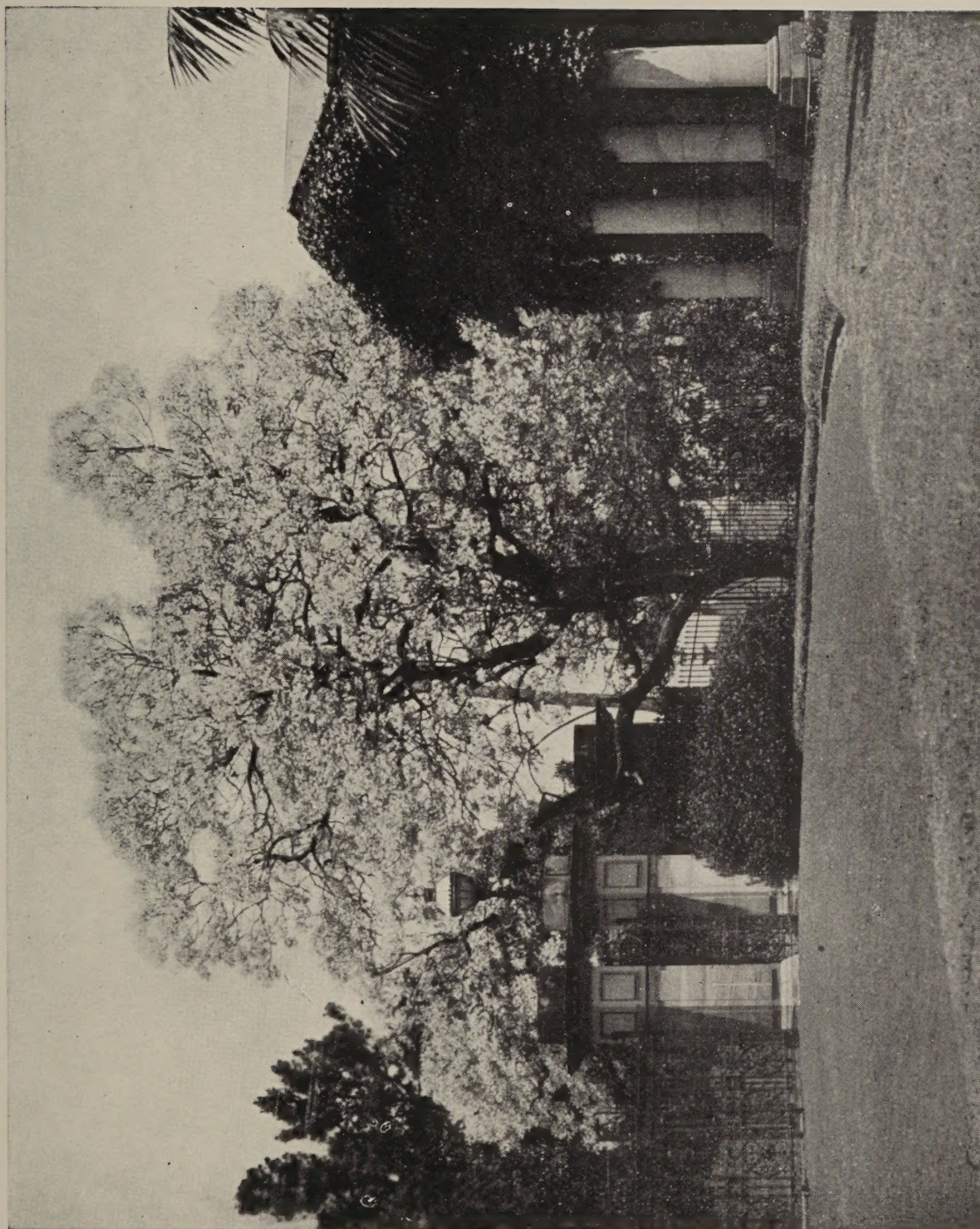
- s. d.
- AMYGDALUS.**—(Amysso, to lacerate, referring to the corrugated seeds.)
persica, D.10. (Persian.)—Double flowering Peach. These fine spring flowering shrubs should be pruned quite differently from the fruiting varieties, as flower alone is wanted. After the bloom is over, prune hard back to bare main branches. We can supply in pink, red, white, and striped. Spring. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 0
- ANDROMEDA.**—Named after the daughter of Cepheus, who was rescued from the sea monster by Perseus.
japonica, E.3. — Dwarf shrub allied to the Erica and Rhododendron families, and requiring moist shady positions and peaty soil. The white bell-shaped flowers in long spikes are very attractive. H. Mts. 3 6
- ARBUTUS.**—In Celtic "Arboise" means sour, stringent fruit, and it is generally considered to be the origin of this name. Unedo is said by Pliny to have been so-called from unum edo, "I eat one" (but never a second).
unedo, E.10. Irish Strawberry Tree. — White flowers, resembling Lily of the Valley, followed by red fruits. Recommended as a splendid evergreen. In warm climates this plant is only a shrub, but in colder temperatures grows to a small tree. Autumn. A.H.M.Mt. P.S. 2 0
- ARDISIA.**—(Ardes, a point. The anthers are like tiny spears.)
crenulata, E.2. (Full of Notches.) A beautiful pot plant producing crimson berries in winter. B. and S. 2 0
- ARDUINA.**—(Pietro Arduini, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Padua.)
bispinosa grandiflora, E.6. (Two spined, large flowered.)—Cape plum. Strongly scented white flowers followed by edible fruit. Dark green leaves. Makes a compact shrub, very suitable for shrubbery or large border. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- ASH.**—See Fraxinus.
- AUCUBA.**—(The native Japanese name.)
japonica aurea, E.4. The Gold Dust Tree.—Beautiful golden variegated foliage. Should be grown in shade to preserve the full beauty of the leaves. Only the plants producing female flowers will berry, and then only if a pollen-bearing plant is close by. H.M.Mt., or in sheltered spots in Sydney 2 6
- s. d.
- BACKHOUSIA.**—After James Backhouse of York.
citriodora, E.18. A Native of Queensland.—This tree promises to be the foundation of an extensive industry in this country, as its leaves provide an oil containing 93 per cent. citral, which is used to flavour Lemon Oil, and is an important constituent of Violet perfume. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- BAMBUSA.**—(Bambos its Indian name.)
auricoma, E.2.—An extremely dwarf golden foliaged variety suitable for hedges and dwarf specimen plants 2 6
- arundinacea, E.40.**—The well-known Giant Bamboo. This makes quite a feature for the landscape, and gives variety to all foliage schemes 5 0
- falcata, E.10.**—The graceful, comparatively dwarf kind, suitable for shrubbery work. The canes are useful for stakes, and provide one of the best materials for this purpose 2 6
- BANANA.**—See Musa.
- BAUHINIA.**—Named in honour of twin brothers, John and Casper Bauhin, both famous botanists in the 16th century. The twin leaves on these plants make this name very appropriate. Spring.
alba, E.12.—A beautiful white flowering tree, rather tender except in warm climates. B.S. 2 0
- galpini, E.6.** — A low-growing shrub with brick red blooms. It is suitable for coastal climates where there is only light frost. Easily one of the best Novelties available. Summer and Autumn. B. S. 2 6
- purpurea, E.12.**—Large purple flowers; beautiful. A.B.P.S. 2 0
 See also climbing plants.
- BEECH.**—See Fagus.
- BENTHAMIA.**—George Bentham, a most distinguished English botanist. Spring.
fragifera, E. 12 (Strawberry fruited.)—Himalayan Strawberry Tree. The flowers are creamy pink, two inches across, and are followed by scarlet fruit. Recommended. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
- BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER.**—See Poinciana.

Where no climate is indicated; hardy everywhere.

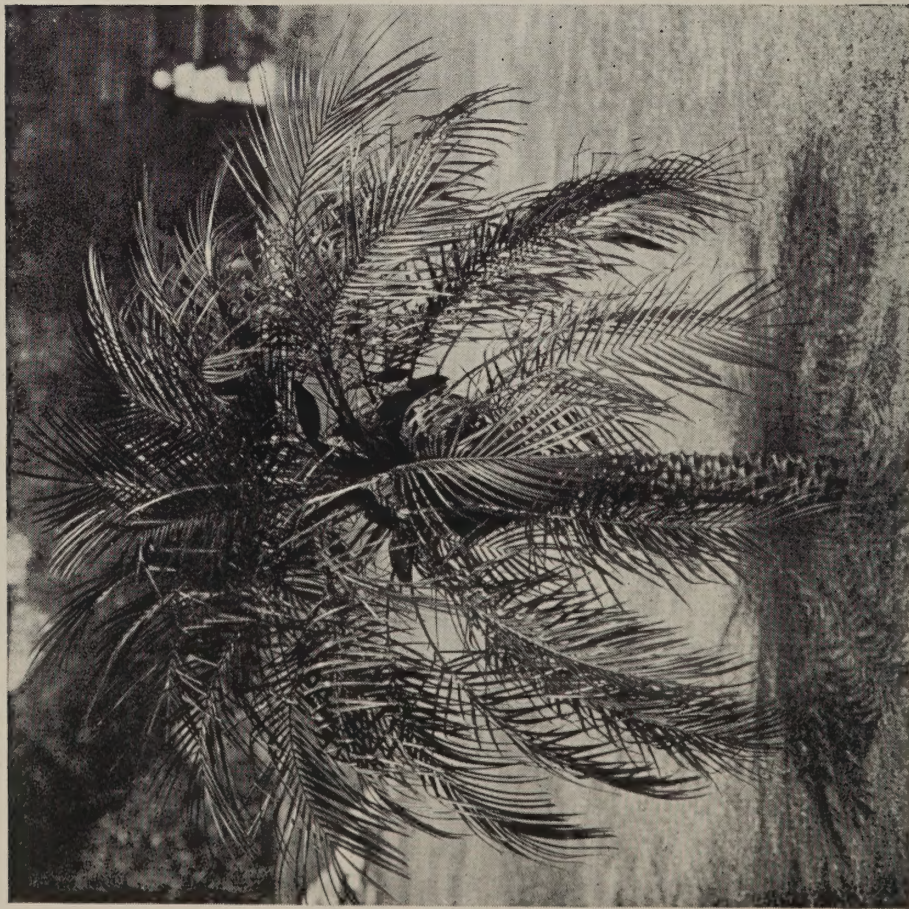
- BORONIA**.—After Francis Borone, an Italian servant of Dr. Sibthorp, who was killed whilst collecting plants in Greece. Spring. s. d.
- megastigma**, E.4.—(Large stigma.)—The sweet scented brown Boronia. Should be cut hard back after flowering. H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- serrulata**, E.4. The Sydney Native Rose.—Responds splendidly to cultivation. Native of Sydney only, but should be tried in other parts 2 0
- BOTTLE BRUSH**.—See Callistemon.
- BRACHYCHITON**.—See Sterculia.
- BRASSAIA**.—
- actinophylla**, E.15. (Leaves rayed like spokes of a wheel.)—A handsome foliage tree, native of Queensland. B.S. 2 0
- BROOM**.—See Spartium.
- BROWALLIA**.—John Browallius, a friend of Linnæus.
- Jamiesoni**, E.6. (Jamieson's).—Orange and yellow. Blooms in great profusion. Will not stand severe frosts. Spring and Summer. A.B.P.S. 1 6
- BRUGMANSIA**.—Professor S. T. Brugmans was a botanical author. Angel's Trumpet.
- Knightii**, E.10. (Knight's).—Large white flowers. Spring and Summer. A.B.H.M.P.S. 2 0
- BRUNFELSIA**.—Otto Brunfels was first a monk, then a physician, and later a botanist. These are choice free flowering shrubs, and quite uncommon. Very compact growth. Spring and Summer.
- americana**, E.6. — Pure white, sweetly scented flowers. B.S. 2 6
- latifolia**, E.6. (Broad leaved.)—Lavender flowers with white eye. B.S. 2 6
- BUDDLEIA**.—In honour of Adam Buddle, an English collector, whose dried plant specimens are still preserved in the British Museum. Spring and Summer.
- magnifica**, E.10.—Dark purple .. 1 6
- Veitchiana**, E.10.—The flower resembles English lilac, and is strongly scented 1 6
- Distinctive shrubs producing beautiful long spikes of bloom. The pruning after flowering should never be neglected.
- BUXUS**.—Box (pyknos, dense, referring to the wood which is used for various instruments).
- arborea**, E.4.—A slow-growing dwarf shrub of very compact habit 2 0
- sempervirens**, E.3.—The well-known dwarf hedge plant so long associated with old English gardens, 3/- doz. 20/- per 100.
- CALLISTEMON**, Bottle Brush.—(Kalos, beautiful; Stemon, a stamen.) A most appropriate name. These are excellent for planting near water, but will thrive splendidly in dry positions. Very attractive when used as a hedge. Spring.
- coccinea**, E.10.—Scarlet 2 0
- lanceolatus**, E.10. (Lance leaved.) —Scarlet 2 0
- We can also supply other good varieties, all crimson or scarlet flowering.
- CALODENDRON** (Kalos, beautiful; dendron, a tree.)—The plant fully justifies its name. It is one of the finest of the African Flora. Specially suitable for avenues or single specimens in lawns.
- capense**, E.40.—The magnificent "Cape Chestnut." Large panicles of flesh coloured flowers. Highly recommended. Summer. A.B.M. P.S. 2 0
- CAMELLIA**.—George Camellus, or Kamel, is responsible for this name. We have a good collection of all the best varieties. H.M.Mt.S. In Adelaide they require protection from heat. Winter 3 0
- alba plena and fimbriata** .. each 5 0
- CAMPHORA** (The Arabic Name).—This tree produces the camphor of commerce.
- officinalis**, E.50.—One of our very best evergreen trees; much hardier in cold climates than generally supposed. For a tall hedge or dust break on main road it is unsurpassed. May be grown everywhere, but in very dry districts requires water occasionally 1 6
- CAPE CHESTNUT**.—See Calodendron.
- CAPE HONEYSUCKLE**.—See Protea.
- CAROB TREE**.—See Ceratonia.
- CARYOPTERIS**. — (Literally "Winged Fruit.")
- mastacanthus**, D.4. The Blue Spirea.—Blue flowers which are not at all like the ordinary Spirea. Spring. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 1 6



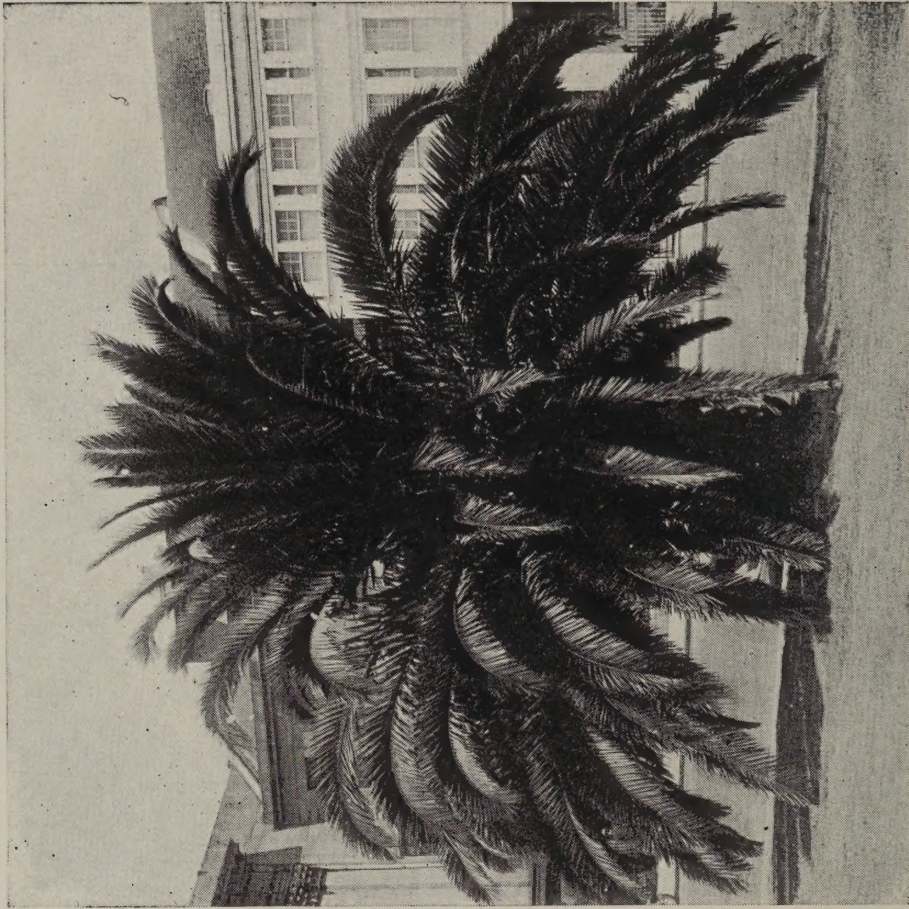
- CASIMIROA.** — (After Cardinal Casimiro Gomez.) s. d.
- edulis, E.20.**—The Mexican Apple. An uncommon fruiting tree, native of Mexico, and suitable for A. B. M. P. S. zones. The trees bear when about 7 years old, and the fruit is described as having a delicious pear-like taste. It is quite distinct from the ordinary well-known apple, and belongs to a totally different family 2 6
- CASSIA.**—Kasia was its old Greek name.
- artemisioides, E.6.** — A native shrub well worthy of cultivation. It is a dwarf, compact habit, with graceful foliage and yellow flowers abundantly produced. Summer 2 0
- Candolleana, E.10** (de Candolle, a very prominent botanist.) —One of the best yellow flowering shrubs. Will not stand too much frost. Requires pruning after flowering to improve the shape of the plant. Autumn 1 6
- didymobotrya, E.6.**—A particularly fine-foliaged and robust growing Cassia. The heads of blooms are larger than other Cassias, and the plant keeps in flower a much longer time. Brought from Egypt by the diggers. Spring to Autumn. B.S. 2 0
- CASTANEA.**—A town in Thessaly.
- vesca, D.40.** (Edible.)—Spanish Chestnut. Requires cold climate and rich soil. A most beautiful ornamental tree. H.M.Mt. 3 0
- CASTANOSPERMUM** (Castanon, a chestnut; sperma, a seed. The seeds taste like chestnuts).—A large, spreading tree with fine foliage.
- australis, E.30.** The Moreton Bay Chestnut.—Flowers saffron. Summer. A.B.P.S. .. 2 0
- CATALPA.**—The Indian name. Summer.
- Bungei, D.10.** (Bunge's.)—Greenish yellow, with red spots .. 2 0
- Kaempferi, D.10** (Kaempfer's.)—Yellow, spotted brown 2 0
- speciosa, D.20.** (Beautiful.)—White and purple 2 0
- syringaefolia, D. 20.** (Lilac-leaved.)—White 2 0
- CEANOTHUS.**—A name of doubtful application.
- divaricatus, E.10** (Spread apart.) —Covered with blue flowers in spring. H.M.Mt. 3 0
- CEDAR.**—See Cedrela, Cedrus, Juniperus, or Melia.
- CEDRELA.**—A variation of Cedrus, the Cedar. s. d.
- australis, E.50.** (The Australian Red Cedar.)—A magnificent fast-growing tree for warm climates. It provides an extremely valuable timber, but it was squandered in the early colonising days. In some instances it was used for packing cases. A.B.P.S. 2 6
- CERASUS.**—Said to be called after a town in Pontus in Asia.
- lauro-cerasus, E.20.** Cherry laurel or English Laurel. A fine hedge plant. Spring. H.M.Mt.S. 1 6
- lusitanica, E.10.** Portugal Laurel.—Very suitable for hedge plants or specimens. In cold districts grows to a tree. Spring 2 0
- CERASUS JAPONICA** — Japanese flowering Cherries. Spring.
- J. H. Veitch, D.10.**—Rosy pink 2 6
- Mt. Fuji.**—Double white 2 6
- Sieboldtii rosea superba,** darker than J. H. Veitch. H.M.Mt., and on heavy hill land may be tried in Sydney 2 6
- CERATONIA.**—Keraton, a horn or pod.
- siliqua, E.20.** (Podded.)—Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread. Requires a hot, dry climate. The pods and seeds make good cattle fodder 2 0
- CERATOPETALUM** (Keras, a horn, and petalon, a petal).
- apetalum, E.40.**—The large leaved Christmas Bush. Requires plenty of moisture to do well. Summer. H.Mt.S. 2 0
- gummiferum, E.30.**—The popular Christmas Bush; one of the very best evergreens. After flowering fully one-third of the plant should be pruned back, and, if manured the succeeding season, the flower will be greatly improved. Where the colour is not naturally rich, it may be improved by lightly scattering a handful of powdered iron sulphate on the soil in September. In October or November the plants must not suffer from drought, otherwise the bloom will fall. Summer. M.Mt.S. 2 0
- CERCIS.**—The Scriptural Judas Tree is Siliquastrum. Spring.
- canadensis, D.20.** (Canadian.)—Pale red. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. .. 2 6
- siliquastrum rubrum, D.20.**—Red. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6
- CESTRUM.**—(An old Greek name.)
- nocturnum, D.8.** (Night flowering.)—Greenish white flowers in Summer. A.B.S.P. 1 6



A VISION IN BLUE.
*Jacaranda mimosae*folia.



PHOENIX ROEBELINI.
One of the best dwarf types.



PHOENIX CANARIENSIS.
The Canary Island Date Palm.

- CHESTNUT.**—See *Castanea*. s. d.
- CHAMAELAUCIUM.**—A name of doubtful origin.)
- uncinatum, E.5.**—The Geraldton Wax Flower. A graceful flowering shrub, native of Western Australia. It always attracts considerable attention by its delicately coloured tea-tree like flowers, which are produced in Spring. It requires a well-drained position, and is frequently killed by over watering. A. M. P. S. 3 0
- CHINESE HAWTHORN.**—See *Photinia*.
- CHINESE LANTERN.**—See *Abutilon*.
- CHOISYA.**—In honour of M. Choisy, a Swiss botanist.
- ternata, E.4.** (Arranged in threes, a reference to the leaves.) —A pretty white flowered dwarf shrub, suitable either for hot or cold climates. Spring 2 0
- CHORIZEMA.**—(Choros, a dance; zema, a drink.)
- cordata, E.3.**—A dwarf, free flowering shrub, native of Western Australia. The orange and red pea-shaped flowers are borne on long spikes produced in great profusion. A. M. P. S. 1 6
- ilicifolia, E.3.**—Similar to the previous variety, but the spikes are longer, and lend themselves to decoration more readily. A. M. P. S. ... 1 6
- CHRISTIA.**—Synonymous with *Strophanthus capensis*.
- grandiflora, E.5.**—Peculiar red and yellow flowers. Summer. A.B.S.P. 2 0
- CHRISTMAS BUSH.**—See *Ceratopetalum*.
- CLETHRA.**—(A Greek name meaning a ladder.)
- arborea, E.12.** (Tree-like.)—The Lily of the Valley Tree. H.M.Mt. Summer 2 0
- CLIANTHUS.**—(Kleios, glory; anthos, a flower.) Spring.
- puniceus, E.6.**—New Zealand Glory Pea. Pink. Requires pruning to keep it shapely and growing well. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 0
- puniceus albus, E.6.**—White. A.H.M.Mt.S.P. 2 0
- COPROSMA.**—
- Baueriana picturata, E.6.**—Leaves have a blotch of yellow in the centre 2 0
- Baueriana variegata, E.6.**—Leaves heavily margined creamy yellow 2 0
- lucida.**—(Shining) 1 6
- Splendid hedge plants for hot, dry climates or sea fronts.
- CORAL TREE.**—See *Erythrina*. s. d.
- COTONEASTER.**—(Literally Quince-like.) Spring.
- buxifolia, E.4.** (Box leaved.)—White 2 0
- microphylla, E.4.**—Small leaved 2 0
- Simonsii, D.8.** (Simon's.)—Small white flowers followed by red berries 2 0
- francheti.**—Handsome arching canes, heavily laden with orange-red berries in Autumn and Winter. Spring 2 0
- Hardy plants which give a pleasing effect when covered in berries. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- CRATAEGUS.**—(Kratos, strength; referring to the extreme hardness of the wood.) Commonly called Hawthorn or May, but as *Spirea* is also called "May," it leads to much confusion. Customers will avoid delay if they definitely state the correct name when ordering. Spring.
- Carrieri, D18.**—Large fruit. Very showy, and with good autumn foliage. Highly recommended 2 0
- crenulata, E.8.**—Bears red berries in winter. Makes a very fine hedge 1 6
- crus-galli** (Cock's Spur).—Flowers white, tinged red. Lovely autumn foliage and red fruit 2 0
- oxyacantha, D.12.** (Sharp thorned.)—Double crimson .. 2 0
- oxyacantha, D.12.**—Double pink 2 0
- oxyacantha, D.12.**—Double white 2 0
- pyracantha, E.8.**—Bears yellow berries. All the varieties are successful in A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- CREPE MYRTLE.**—See *Lagerstromia*.
- CROTOLARIA.**—(Krotalon, a castanet; the seeds rattle in the pods if shaken.)
- laburnifolia, E.8.**—A unique shrub, producing spikes of greenish yellow blooms, which bear a distinct resemblance to small birds suspended by their beaks from the branch. A. B. M. P. S. 2 0
- CUPHEA.**—(Cuphos, curved, referring to the seed pods.) Summer.
- lorullensis, E.4.**—Yellow and red 1 6
- platycentra, E.2.** Cigar flower. —Red, tipped white 1 6
- Hardy everywhere except snow regions.
- CYDONIA.**—Cydon, in Crete, the native place of the Quince.
- japonica, D.6.** (Japanese.)—Flowering Quince. This is the spring flowering shrub, commonly known as "Japonica." As Japan has many native plants similarly designated, it is most confusing to use only the least important name. We can supply several varieties in all shades of pink, red and white. Red 2 0
- Other colours 1 6
- Hardy everywhere except B.

- CYPHOMANDRA**.—(Kyphoma," a hump. s. d.
Notice the anthers.
betacea, E.10. (Beet-like.)—The
Tree Tomato. The fruit is
edible. Plant requires to be
well staked to prevent wind
blowing it over. B. & S. 1 6
- CYTISUS**.—Originally found in Cythnus.
laburnum, D.12.—Common La-
burnum. Yellow. May be
grown everywhere except
Brisbane 2 0
This plant takes several years to
flower. Spring.
- DAPHNE**.—The Nymph of Grecian fable.
odora, E.3.—White flowers, from 3 0
rubra, E.3.—Red, flowers earlier
than the white. By planting
both varieties a longer period
of flowering may be obtained 3 0
Suitable everywhere except B.
They dislike excessive wet, but do
best in a moist, shady position.
Winter.
- DAVIDSONIA**.—(Named after its dis-
coverer.)
pruriens, E.15.—A tall shrub,
producing reddish flowers
followed by purple fruits.
A native of northern New
South Wales and Queens-
land. Spring. A. M. P. S. 2 6
- DEUTZIA**.—(After J. Deutz, a Dutch-
man.) Wedding Bells. Spring.
D.4.—Free flowering shrubs, val-
uable for their blooming in
early spring when other
flowers are scarce. We can
supply all the best varieties,
singles and doubles; pink
and white. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 1 6
- DIERVILLA**.—Discovered by Mons. Dier-
ville. (Syn. Weigelia.) Spring.
D.6.—We can supply all the
best named varieties. Hardy
and beautiful spring flower-
ing shrubs. Suitable to all
climates except B. 1 6
- DIOSMA**.—(Dios, divine; Osme, odour.
Some authorities declare the claim
open to challenge. The leaves were
used by Hottentots with grease to
anoint their bodies.)
ericoides, E.4. (Erica-like).—
White 2 0
Very compact, dwarf, flowering
shrubs with scented foliage. A.H.
M.Mt.P.S.
- DIPLACUS**.—(Dis, two; plakos, a cap-
sule.)
hybrida, E.3.—Orange buff flowers
which, if used by them-
selves, make a very fine de-
coration. Summer. A.M.P.S. 2 0
- DOMBEYA**.—A French botanist, J. Dom-
bey, is responsible for this name.
Dregiana, E.12.—Pure white,
sweet scented blooms which
have a great attraction for
bees. Autumn. A.B.P.S. 2 0
- Mastersi, E.12.**—White. Larger
blooms than the preceding
variety, but flowers are not
so abundantly produced.
Autumn. A.B.P.S. 2 0
- DORYANTHES**.—(Dory, a spear; Anthos,
a flower. In allusion to the long,
straight flower stems.)
excelsa, E.12. Gigantic Lily.—
Handsome native plant with
red flowers, on long spikes;
also known as "Gymea,"
"Spear Lily," "Torch Lily,"
etc. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- DOUBLE APPLE**.—See Malus.
- DOUBLE CHERRY**.—See Cerasus.
- DOUBLE PEACH**.—See Amygdalus
- DOUBLE PLUM**.—See Prunus.
- DOUBLE QUINCE**.—See Cydonia.
- DRACAENA**.—Drakaina, a dragon. The
milky juice when dry becomes a
hard gum, very like the resinous sub-
stance called Dragon's blood. Spring.
indivisa, E.8. 1 6
terminalis, E.20 1 6
Handsome shrubs giving a trop-
ical effect with their distinctive
foliage and growth. A.B.M.P.S.
- DURANTA**.—Castor Durantes, a phys-
ician to Pope Sixtus V.
Plumieri, E.8.—Lavender flowers
followed by yellow berries.
This is a favourite hedge
plant in Sydney, but makes
a good subject for the
shrubbery as well. Summer.
A.B.M.P.S. 1 6
10/- per doz.; 75/- 100.
Larger size, 12/- per doz.;
85/- 100.
- alba, E.8.**—White flowered var-
iety sometimes used altern-
ately with the blue for
hedges, but as it is of slower
growth, it is not recom-
mended for the purpose.
Summer. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6
- ELEOCARPUS**.—(Elaia the olive, and
carpus fruit.)
Cyaneus, E.20. (Blue).—A strik-
ing native shrub, producing
clusters of white fringed
flowers, followed by blue ber-
ries, which give it the name
of Blue Berry Ash.
A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- EDWARDSIA**.—Sydenham Edwards,
draughtsman for the Botanical
Magazine.
microphylla, E.12. (Micros, small;
phyllon, a leaf.)—A very fine,
yellow flowering shrub from
New Zealand, where it is
known as "Kowhai." Spring.
H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
- ELAEAGNUS** (Eleagnos, a wild olive.
The fruit somewhat resembles an
olive).
japonica macrophylla aurea var-
iegata.—This, being inter-
preted, means a Japanese
variety having large golden
variegated leaves. Spring 2 0
- ELDERBERRY**.—See Sambucus.
- ELM**.—See Ulmus.
- ENGLISH LAUREL**.—See Cerasus lauro-
cerasus.

- s. d.
- ERYTHRINA.** (Erythros, red.)—Coral Tree.
- crista-galli, D.8.** (Cockscomb.)—Deep scarlet. A most unique shrub. Summer. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0



indica, D.30.—This is the well-known Indian Coral Tree, and is a native of tropical New South Wales, Queensland, North Australia and Asia. This Coral Tree is largely seen round Sydney flowering in winter. The Illawarra Flame Tree (*Sterculia acrifolia*) is frequently called "Coral Tree," which causes much confusion. Winter. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

- ESCALLONIA.**—(Escallon, a Spanish traveller in South America.)
- macrantha, E.6.** (Large flowered.)—Pink; recommended for hedges, quick growing, and hardy everywhere except Brisbane. Summer 1 6
- montevideensis, E. 10** (Monte Video.)—White flowers in bunches on long stems. Autumn 2 0

EUCALYPTUS.—(Eu, well; Kalypto, covered. Referring to the cap sealing the flower envelope.)

botryoides (botrys, a bunch of grapes, oides-like.)—One of the best for planting for shelter trees 1 6

- s. d.
- calophylla rosea, E.25.**—A beautiful rosy pink flowering gum blooming earlier than the Scarlet West Australian ... 1 6
- citriodora, E.75.** Lemon scented Gum.—A very valuable essential oil is being distilled from the leaves of this variety. It promises to provide a new industry in this country 1 6
- corynocalyx, E.100.** Sugar Gum. Largely planted for fodder and shelter purposes. Not suitable for moist climates 1 6
- (Special quotations for quantities.)
- ficifolia, E.15.** (Fig-leaved.)—The scarlet Gum of Western Australia. This variety is the leading feature in King's Park, Perth. Prof. E. H. Wilson, Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum, describes the Scarlet Gum as follows:—"California and other parts of the world enjoying a similar climate, are indebted to Western Australia for the red-flowered *Eucalyptus ficifolia*, truly a jewel beyond price among lesser trees. Had Western Australia given no other treasure to the world than this exquisite gem, it would be entitled to a warm place in the affection of all flower-lovers." Summer 1 6

Special attention is drawn to the fact that in this variety and *E. calophylla rosea*, there is only one known means of propagating, viz., by seeds. As it is quite impossible to control the bees and wind in the distribution of pollen, it can never be guaranteed that these varieties will always flower true to the colour of the parent trees. White flowers will occasionally be produced on a small proportion of the young plants, and varying shades of orange, scarlet and crimson on the balance. The greatest care is taken in procuring seed, but we cannot give any guarantee, and make all sales subject to the above uncertainty.

- globulus, E.150.**—The Tasmanian Blue Gum.—Highly esteemed in other countries for its invaluable service in absorbing water from swamps and preventing the breeding of mosquitoes which carry malaria 1 6

The *Eucalyptus* listed here present some peculiarities regarding climate. *Calophylla rosea* and *ficifolia* are not suitable for Brisbane, while *citriodora* is a native of Queensland. All three varieties are susceptible to heavy frost in the young stages, but if sheltered the first two or three winters, may be grown in the coldest Australian climates.

- EUGENIA.** — After Prince Eugene, of Savoy. s. d.
- Jambosa, E.12.** The Rose Apple. —Large fruited, and lovely foliage. B.S. 2 0
- Luehmanni, E.10.** A beautiful tall shrub.—The best of the Eugénias. The young leaves are a lovely pink on opening, changing to purple and then green. Makes a splendid hedge. Spring. B.S. .. 2 0
- myrtifolia, E.20.**—A tall shrub with richly coloured young foliage. The berries are reddish purple, and somewhat pear shaped. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- pendula, E.15.**—Rich red foliage when young, and purple berries. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- Smithii, E.20.**—The Native Lilly Pilly; makes a splendid tall hedge 2 0
- uniflora, E.6.**—Brazilian Cherry. —Richly coloured foliage. A.B.P.S. 2 0
- ventenatii, E.40.**—Weeping Lillipilli. An extra tall growing variety with drooping branches, giving quite a distinct appearance with its graceful foliage and habit. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- EUONYMUS** (Eu, good; Onoma, a name literally of good repute.)
- latifolius albus, E.4.** 1 6
- latifolius aurea, E.8** 1 6
- Hardy evergreen variegated shrubs which are indispensable in cold climates. Hardy everywhere except L.
- EUPATORIUM.**—(Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus.)
- ianthinum, E.4.** — Very large heads of purple flowers in winter. Winter. B.S. 2 6
- EUPHORBIA.**—(Euphorbus, physician to the King of Mauritania.)—Christ's Thorn.
- splendens, E.4.**—Suitable for rock work or a very dry situation. Very prickly. Bright crimson flowers. Spring to Autumn. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- EXOCHORDA.**—
- grandiflora, D.6.** Pearl Bush.—Considered one of the most beautiful white flowering shrubs in cultivation. Hardy everywhere except B. Spring 2 0
- FAGUS.**—(Phago, to eat; a reference to the edible seeds.)
- sylvatica, D.50.** (Silva a wood. Literally woods loving.)—Common Beech. Suitable for cold climates only. H.M.Mt. 2 6
- sylvatica purpureus, D.50.**—Purple Beech. H.M.Mt. from 5 0
- FEIJOA.**—(Named in honour of J. da Silva Feijo.)



- sellowiana, E.10.** — A unique flowering and fruiting shrub, native of South America. The red and white blooms are quite attractive in spring, and are followed in the autumn with a green but very finely flavoured fruit, which is just coming into prominence. One fruit thoroughly ripened will scent the whole house. Highly recommended. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- FELICIA.**—(Felix, happy.)
- angustifolia, E.2.** (Narrow leaved.)—Lilac flowers of a very cheerful appearance. Suitable for all climates except B. Late Spring 1 6
- FICUS.**—(The Latin word for the Fig.)
- australis, E.60.**—Port Jackson Fig. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- Benjamina E.40.** Weeping Fig. —Suitable for warm climates only. Very susceptible to frost. B. 3 0
- macrophylla, E.60.**—Moreton Bay Fig. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- nitida, E.30.** A beautiful variety.—Specially suitable for tall hedges or street planting. A.B.P.S. 2 0
- FIG.**—See Ficus.
- FLAME TREE.**—See Sterculia.
- FLOWERING CYPRESS.**—See Tamarix.
- FRANGIPANNI.**—See Plumieria.
- FRAXINUS.**—(The original Latin word for the Ash.)
- americana, D.30.**—American Ash 2 0
- excelsior, D.50.**—English Ash .. 2 0
- excelsior aurea.**—Golden form of above 3 6

Hibiscus. Unexcelled for warm coastal districts.

FRAXINUS—Continued.

s. d.

oxycarpa, D.30.—The desert Ash.

A shapely tree, particularly suitable for the cooler country districts. It is one of the first to break into leaf in the spring, and holds its yellow autumn foliage well into the winter. H.M.Mts.S. 1 6

Very valuable ornamental and timber trees, particularly suited for specimens and avenues but must not suffer from drought. Not suited to B.

GARDENIA.—(Dr. Garden, an American.)

globosa, E.15.—Large single white flowers and fine glossy foliage. Spring. A.B.P.S. 2 0



intermedia, E.3. Very free flowering.—Pure white and very fragrant. Spring. A.B.P.S. 2 0

magnifica E.4.—Very large, white, scented flowers. Used for hedges in Japan, and recommended for similar treatment in Australia. Spring. A.B.P.S. 2 0

GENISTA.—(In Celtic "Gen" is a small bush.) This was the emblem of the Plantagenets (Planta genista).

Andreana, E.4. (Crimson and yellow.)—A very pretty flower like the yellow broom in shape. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. ... 2 0

fragrans, E.4.—A dwarf, compact yellow flowering shrub with fragrant pea-shaped flowers. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2 0

GIANT LILY.—See Doryanthes.

GLEDITSCHIA (Gleditsch a German botanist.) The Honey Locust.

triacanthos, D.50. (Three spined.)
—White 2 0
By constant clipping it may be used as a thorny hedge. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

GOLDFUSSIA.—(Dr. Goldfuss, Professor at Bonn.)

anisophylla E.3.—Lavender Bell-shaped flowers contrasting well with bronzy foliage. Spring. A.M.P.S. 1 6

GORDONIA.—(Named after Mr. Gordon, a London nurseryman.)

s. d.

anomala, E.10.—A very rare flowering shrub classed by some botanists as *Camellia axillaris*. It produces large creamy white flowers in spring. H.M.Mts.S. 3 6

GRAPTOPHYLLUM.—(Grapho, to write; phyllon, a leaf. Referring to the marking on the leaves of some species.)

Earlii, E.6.—A pretty red flowering Queensland shrub. Summer. A.B.P.S. 2 0

GREVILLEA.—(Right Hon. C. F. Greville, a patron of botany.)

Banksii Fosterii, E.6.—A richly coloured dwarf form of the Silky Oak. The flowers are rich crimson, produced over a long season. Summer. B.S. 2 0

Hilliana, E.20.—White. Summer. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

robusta, E.40. (Silky Oak.)—Orange. Spring 1 6
Valuable ornamental and timber trees. The Silky Oak provides one of the best cabinet woods possible. A.B.M.P.S.

GUAVA.—See *Psidium*.**GYNERIUM.**

argenteum, E.10. — The well-known Pampas Grass. The plumes, when cut and dried, give a good decorative effect 1 6

roseum, E.10.—A pink plumed variety, similar in all other respects 1 6

HAKEA.—(After Baron Hake.) Pin Cushion Flower.

eucalyptoides, E.8. (Eucalyptus-like.)—A fine native flowering shrub from Western Australia. Recommended as a very fine thing. Spring. ... 2 0

HABROTHAMNUS (Habros, gay; thamos, a shrub.)

elegans, E.6. — Showy scarlet flowering shrub, nearly always in bloom 1 6

HAWTHORN.—See *Crataegus*.

HELIOTROPIUM. (Helios, the sun; trope twining. It is generally considered that the flowers are always facing the sun.) The juice of the leaves mixed with salt was used in early days to remove warts. Cherry Pie. Summer. A.B.M.P.S.

Aureum, E.2.—Golden leaves and pale blue flowers 1 6

President Garfield, E.2.—Light mauve or purple 1 6

Priapo, E.3.—Dark blue 1 6

Roi des Noirs, E.3.—Nearly black 1 6

Swanley Giant, E.3.—A very large type. Dark 1 6

White Lady, E.3.—Nearly white 1 6

HIBISCUS.—Virgil's name for the Marsh Mallow.

Oleanders are specially suited for dry climates.

HIBISCUS—Evergreen Type.

These particularly free-flowering shrubs are great favourites in Sydney and Brisbane, and are extensively used for hedges. They are all susceptible to frost, and may require sheltering the first winter in colder climates. Summer and Autumn.

	s. d.
Andersonii, E.4. —A dark red variety with a rich black eye. It is very susceptible to frost and only recommended for B. and S.	2 0
Aureole. —Golden apricot, suffused pink, rosy carmine eye. Growth moderately bushy. B.S.	2 0
Camdeni, E.8. Single red.—This variety is the one usually seen about Sydney. A.B.P.S. ...	1 6
Conqueror, E.6. (Buff yellow, crimson base.)—A very fine variety. A.B.P.S.	2 0
General Courteges, E.8. —A splendid scarlet, very large flower. A.B.P.S.	1 6
Gloria. —Chinese orange, suffused and veined madder lake. Equal in size to any of the large-flowered older varieties, while the colour is magnificent. B.S.	2 0
Harwoodi. —Large single pink, dark centre. This variety has a different style of growth to the other varieties, and it is not advisable to mix them when making a hedge. B.S.	1 6
Island Empress, E.6. Rich pink.—A double form of Island Queen. A.B.P.S.	2 0
Island Queen, E.8. Rich pink.—A good colour and distinct. B.S.	2 0
Lambertii, E.8. —Double crimson. B.S.	2 0
Madeline Champion. —Rich apricot with deep strawberry-red eye merging into a rosy white zone at base of petals. Much larger than Conqueror, which it resembles, but with more substance in the petals. Strong growing and compact habit. B.S.	2 0
Peachblow, E.8. —Semi-double flowers of a beautiful salmon pink colour. One of the best. B.S.	1 6
Rosy Morn. —Old Rose with deeper veination, with salmon old rose on reverse of petals. The flowers are not extra large, but the colouring is distinct from any other variety. B.S.	2 0
Rose Scott, E.6. —Single. Rose pink with dark eye. B.S. ...	2 0
Sunset, E.6. —Single. Rich buff shade. B.S.	2 0
Tango Queen, E.6. —Beautiful coppery shade, darker than Conqueror. B.S.	2 0

HIBISCUS—Herbaceous Type.

manihot.—Yellow. Summer .. 2 0
This variety dies down to the root in winter and shoots up fresh stems every spring.

HIBISCUS—Deciduous Type.

mutabilis alba, fl. pl., D.10. —Large double white. Autumn	1 6
mutabilis rosea plena, D.10. —White turning to pink as the flower gets older. Autumn	1 6
syriacus, D.10. (Singles and Doubles.)—Suitable either for hot or cold districts. Summer	2 0

HOLLY.—See Ilex.

HONEY LOCUST.—See Gleditschia.

HORSE CHESTNUT.—See Aesculus.

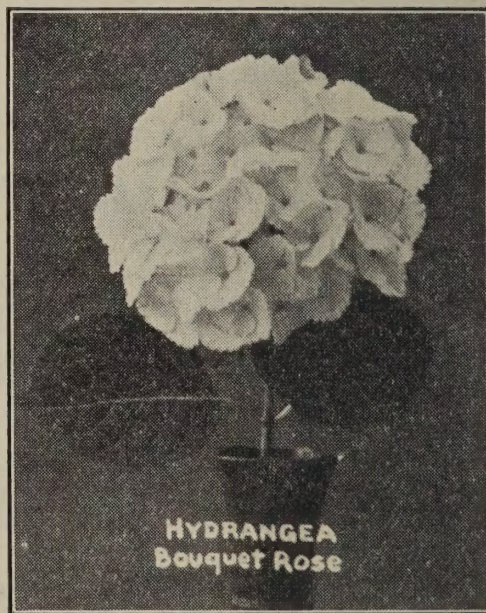
HOVENIA.—(After David Hoven.)

dulcis, D.20.—The Chinese Raisin.

A tall tree from China, producing curious fruits which contain a sweet pulp.

A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

HYDRANGAEA.—(Hydor, water; angeion, a vessel. Referring to the shape of the seed vessel. Incidentally an indication as to their successful cultivation, as they rejoice in moist positions.) Summer.



The problem of the colour in Hydrangeas has at last been solved. As is commonly known, while the whites remain quite unaffected, the other varieties may be pink, or blue, according to the soil in which they grow. In some instances it has been noted that both colours have been seen on the one plant. Scientists have investigated the question thoroughly, and we have pleasure in advising that to obtain

Pink or blue colour in Hydrangeas is determined by soil.

HYDRANGEA—Continued.

s. d.

the blue colour it is necessary to have the soil in an acid condition, also that iron must be present in sufficient quantity to affect the change in colour. In limestone country, or in soils in which lime has been freely used, which is the very opposite of an acid soil, the colour will be pink.

To ascertain whether soil is acid, or alkaline, take a small sample from the position in which the Hydrangeas are to grow, and place it in a tumbler, pouring over it a wineglassful of muriatic acid. If the liquid fizzes and bubbles freely the soil may be considered alkaline; but if only feeble bubbles appear, or none at all, it may be considered as acid. Iron, if not naturally in the soil, may be added in the form of sulphate of iron, lightly sprinkled on the surface, at the rate of one handful to two square yards, and watered in.

Ajisai, E.6. Rosy blue.—Distinct type, different to other varieties	1 6
Madam Mouilliere (White with pink eye.)—Very large	1 6
Avalanche. Pure white.—Large truss	1 6
Bouquet Rose	2 0
Dentelle	1 6
Mont Rose	1 6
Ornament	1 6
Radiant	1 6
Souv. de Madam Chataud	1 6

The colours of these varieties are pink or blue, according to soil. All varieties suitable for B.H.M.Mt.S. In Adelaide they require shady, moist positions.

HYMENOSPORUM.—(Hymen, a membrane; sporos, seed.)

flavum, E.30. A yellow flowering native tree similar to Pittosporum.—Very pretty. Spring. A.B.M.P.S.	2 0
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HYPERICUM.—(An old Greek name.) Pretty dwarf shrubs. Summer.

Moserianum, E.3. —Yellow	2 0
Moserianum tricolor, E.3. —Yellow flowers and variegated leaves. Suitable for Rockeries	2 0

ILEX.—(A name given by Virgil to the Holly Oak.)

The Hollies are particularly valued for their berries, and the failure of some varieties to set seed is a matter for some concern. It should be mentioned that some Holly plants produce male flowers only, some female blooms, while others produce both on the same plant. The first will never seed; the second only when a pollen-bearing plant is near enough for cross-fertilisation; while the third may always be depended on for a crop. We have limited numbers of grafted plants of the

s. d.

last-named type, but except when specially ordered, seedlings of the ordinary green variety are supplied, which may be one of the above types.

aquifolium, E.15. English Holly.—H.M.Mt. and the heavy hill soil round Sydney	2 0
aquifolium. —Special line of layers or grafts from proved berry-bearing trees	3 6
alba marginata, E.10. Silver Holly.—Grafted plants. H. M.Mt.	3 6
aurea variegata, E.10. (Golden Holly.)—Grafted plants. H. M.Mt.	3 6
cornuta, E.15. Chinese Holly.—H.M.Mt.S.	2 6
Most beautiful evergreens in their proper climates.	

ILLAWARRA FLAME TREE.—See Sterculia.**INDIAN HAWTHORN.**—See Rhamnus.**INGA.**—(Its native name in South America.) Summer.

portoricensis, E.6. (Porto Rico.)—White Tassel Flower. B.S.	2 0
pulcherrima, E.6. (Most beautiful. Red tassel flower. A.B.M.P.S.	2 0

IOCHROMA.—(Ion, violet; chroma, a colour.) Summer.

grandiflora, E.12. —Large pale blue tubular flowers, A.B.M. P.S.	2 0
tubulosa, E.8. —Smaller, but darker than the preceding variety. A.B.M.P.S.	2 0

JACARANDA.—(The Brazilian name.)

mimosaefolia, D.30. Lavender bell-shaped flowers in Spring. Splendid for avenues or street planting. It is one of the glories of the North Coast country. Susceptible to frost in young stages. A.B.M.P.S.	1 6
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JAPONICA.—See Cydonia.**JASMINUM.**—(Ysmyn, its Arabic name.)

fruticans E.8. —Yellow. Spring	2 0
grandiflorum, E.10. —White. May also be grown as a climber. Spring	2 0
primulinum, E.6. Semi-double yellow.—A fine subject for the shrubbery. Spring	2 0
sambac, E.8. —Large white; suitable only for warm climates. Summer. B.S.	2 6

JUDAS TREE.—See Cercis.**JUSTICIA.**—J. Justice. (A Scotch horticulturist.)

magnifica, E.4. —Pink flowers of curious shape. B.S. Requires shade in Adelaide. Spring	2 0
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KERRIA.—(After M. Kerr, of Ceylon. Synonymous Corchorous.)

japonica, D4. —Single yellow flowers in early Spring	2 0
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KERRIA—Continued. s. d.
Japonica fl. pl. D.4.—Double yellow low 2 0

KURRAJONG.—See Sterculia.

LABURNUM.—See Cytisus.

LAGERSTROMIA. — (Magnus Lagerstroem, friend of Linnaeus) Crepe Myrtle. Summer.

Eavesii, D.8. — Mauve. Extra good variety. A.B.M.P.S. ... 3 0



flos-regina, D.12.—Bright pink, long spikes. It is known as "The Pride of India." The best pink variety 2 6
indica rubra, D.20.—Bright red 2 6
indica alba, D.8.—White 3 0
 Highly recommended. They require pruning hard back to the trunk each winter.

LAGUNARIA.—

Patersoni, E.30.—Norfolk Island Hibiscus. A tall-growing, pink flowering tree specially suited for sandy soils and sea shore planting Summer. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

LANTANA.—(An ancient name for Viburnum.) These hybrid varieties are very showy plants and, except in Brisbane, do not, as a rule, produce fertile seed. Consequently, there is no danger of their becoming a pest.

Chelsea Gem, E.4.—(Orange and red.)—Very showy 1 6
Drap d'Or, E.4.—Yellow 1 6
Sellowiana, E.4.—Mauve 1 6
Snowflake, E.4.—Pure White .. 1 6

These are the pick of the Lantanas. They are very useful for bedding purposes as they require very little attention, and flower nearly all the year. A.M.P.S.

LASIANDRA.—(Lasios, woolly; aner, an anther.) Summer and Autumn.

Edwardsii, E.4.—A new variety raised in Victoria. Of compact growth, and has larger flowers than *macrantha*. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

macrantha, E.8. (Beautiful blue flowering shrub.)—Should be kept well cut to keep it shapely. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

macrantha grandiflora, E.6. Extra large flowers of deep purple.—The best of the varieties, and one which can be strongly recommended. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

rosea, E.6. (Pink.)—Very free flowering. B.S. 2 0

LAURUS.—(Laur, green—Celtic.)
nobilis, E.20. Sweet Bay.—The Daphne of the ancient Greeks and consecrated by them to priests and heroes. The leaves provided the true Crown of Laurels. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 0

LAURUSTINUS.—See Viburnum.

LAVANDULA.—(Lavo, to wash, referring to lavender water.)

spical, E.2. (Spike.)—Common lavender. Hardy everywhere except B. 1 0

stoechas, E.2. (French Lavender.)—Makes a good hedge. Hardy everywhere except B. 1 6

vera, E.1.—The true English Lavender 1 0

A new industry awaits development in the distilling of lavender oil. Samples produced at Gosford, N.S.W. are much superior to anything ever imported.

LAVENDER.—See Lavandula.

LEPTOSPERMUM.—(Leptos, slender; sperma, a seed.)

Nichollsii, E.8. A New Zealand shrub with lovely crimson flowers.—One of the very best ornamentals available. Spring. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

LIGISTRUM.—(Ligulare, to tie. The flexible shoots were used for this purpose.) Very hardy shrubs for hedges or specimens. The flowers are not suitable for picking, but the seeds provide food for many birds. Spring and Summer.

chinensis, E.15. (Chinese.)—Strongly scented 1 6

japonicum tricolor, E.8.—Variegated shrub suitable for specimens on lawns 2 6

lucidum. (Shiny.) — Japanese privet for tall hedges.

per doz 2 0
 per 100 15 0

ovalifolium aureum elegantissimum.—A beautiful Golden privet; suitable for specimens or hedges. It wants regular clipping to maintain the bright yellow colour

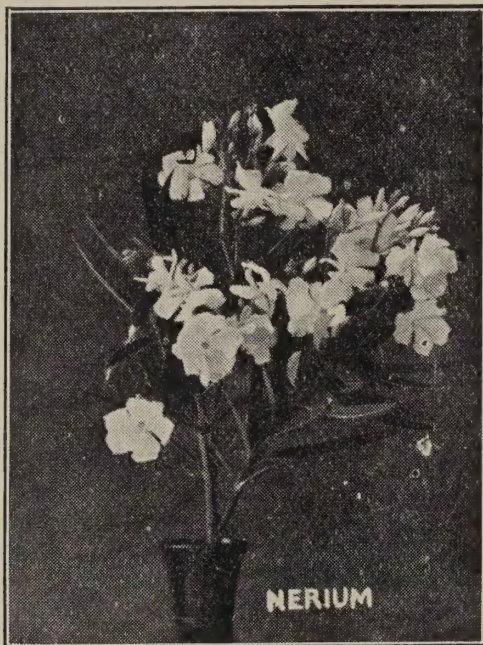
each 1 6
 per doz 12 0

The Crepe Myrtle (*Lagerstromia*) is beautiful.

LIGUSTRUM —Continued.	s. d.		MAPLE .—See Acer.	s. d.
pubescens. (Downy.)—The small leaved privet. The variety mostly used for hedges			MAY .—See Spirea and Crataegus.	
	per doz.	2 0	MELALEUCA .—(Melas, black, and Leukos, white.) The Tea Tree, frequently, but incorrectly spelt "Ti." The Ti tree is a cordyline. The bark of some species shows the above mentioned contrast.	
	per 100	15 0	hypericifolia, E.8. (Hypericum-leaved.)—The Scarlet Tea Tree. Spring	2 0
LILAC .—See Syringa.			MELIA .—(Melia, the Manna Ash, on account of the resemblance to that tree.)	
LILLY PILLY .—See Eugenia.			Azedarach, D.20. White Cedar.	
LIME OR LINDEN TREE .—See Tilia.			—Lilac flowers in spring	1 6
LIQUIDAMBAR .—(Really "Liquid Amber" referring to the gum produced by some species.)			Hardy everywhere. The berries have been proved poisonous to animals.	
stryaciflua, D.40. (Storax flowering.)—The Maple like leaves turn purple, crimson and yellow in autumn. A most beautiful tree. H.M.Mt.S.	2 6		METROSIDEROS .—(Metra, heartwood; sideros, iron.)	
LIRIODENDRON .—(Lirion, a lily; dendron, tree.) Spring.			tomentosa, E.20. (Covered with short hairs.)—The Pohutukawa of New Zealand; blood red flowers. At Xmas time a very beautiful tree.	
tulipiferum, D.40. Tulip Tree. —A choice flowering tree for H.M.Mt.	2 6		M.S.	2 0
LITHOSPERMUM .—(Lithos, a stone, sperma, a seed.)			MOCK ORANGE .—See Philadelphus.	
coerulea, E.1.—A dwarf shrub suitable for rockwork. The flowers are a lovely blue. Summer. H.M.Mt.S.	2 0		MORETON BAY CHESTNUT .—See Castanospermum.	
LOPHOSTEMON .—See Tristania.			MORETON BAY FIG .—See Ficus.	
MACADAMIA .—(John Macadam, M.D., a prominent Victorian.)			MURRAYA .—(Professor Murray, Editor of Linnaeus' works.)	
ternifolia, E.20. Queensland Nut. —An ornamental and valuable fruit-tree producing very sweet nuts with extremely hard shells. A.B.M.P.S.	2 0		exotica, E.6.—Sweet scented white flowers. A good hedge plant. Summer. B.S.	2 0
MACKAYA .—(After Dr. J. F. Mackay.)			MUSA .—(The Egyptian name is Mauz.)	
bella, E.6.—Lilac purple. Spring B.S.	1 6		ensete. Abyssinian Banana.—Ornamental folige plant Requires a sheltered position as it is liable to injury by severe frost. A.B.M.P.S.	2 6
MAGNOLIA .—(Professor Magnol of Montpellier.) All the varieties are hardy everywhere except B.			MUSSAENDA .—(The native name in Ceylon.)	
conspicua, D.10.—Pure white, with a small dark eye. This is the true variety. Spring	5 0		frondosa, E.6. (Leafy.)—Orange flowers backed by a white leaf; a beautiful and rare shrub. Summer. B.S.	2 0
fuscata, E.8. (Brown stalked.) —Port Wine Magnolia. Should be in every garden on account of its delightful fragrance. Spring	2 0		MYRTLE .—See Myrtus.	
grandiflora, E.20.—Large pure white, known in America as Bull Bay Tree. Summer	2 6		MYRTUS .—(Myron, perfume.)	
obovata purpurea, D.10.—Deep purple, a particularly fine sort. Late winter	3 6		communis, E.6. (Common.)—Myrtle. The flower was considered sacred to Venus, but was awarded to bloodless victors and used as a symbol of authority for Magistrates. A handsome evergreen. Spring. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.	2 6
stellata, D.6. — White starry flowers. One of the real gems of the garden. Late winter	5 0		NANDINA .—(Its name in Japan.)	
stellata rosea, D.6.—Pink star shaped flowers. Late winter	5 0		domestica, E.4. The sacred Bamboo of Japan.—Large spikes of white flowers in spring, and graceful foliage which turns a beautiful reddish brown in cold climates	2 6
MALUS .—Crab Apple.				
Single and double flowering varieties. Very uncommon but most beautiful trees. All are worked on Northern Spy stock to ensure blight proof roots. Spring. A.H.M.Mt.S.	2 0			

Wistarias are hardy everywhere.

- NERIUM.**—(Neros, moist. Referring to their native places of growth.) It should be understood that they are quite hardy in very dry places as well. Suitable for specimens or hedge work. Commonly known as Oleander. Spring to autumn.
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alba, E.10. —Single white | 1 | 6 |
| Delphine, E.6. —Single salmon .. | 1 | 6 |
| Dr. Golfin, E.6. —Deep rosy red, single | 1 | 6 |
| Luteum Plenum, E.6. —Semi-double, creamy-yellow | 1 | 6 |



- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| Madame Martin, E.6. — Semi-double salmon | 1 | 6 |
| Madonna Grandiflora, E.6. —Very large, semi-double white .. | 1 | 6 |
| Mrs. F. Roeding, E.8. —Semi-double salmon | 1 | 6 |
| Monsieur Belaguiet, E.6. —Single light pink | 1 | 6 |
| Professor Martin, E.6. —Single crimson | 1 | 6 |
| Souv. de Cazalis Allut, E.6. —Rich dark crimson; single | 1 | 6 |
| Splendens, E.10. —Very large double pink | 1 | 6 |
| Splendens Variegata, E.6. —Leaves variegated yellow, flowers double pink | 3 | 0 |
- NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS BUSH.**
—See *Metrosideros*.
- NEW ZEALAND FLAX.**—See *Phormium*.
- NEW ZEALAND GLORY PEA.**—See *Clianthus*.
- OAK.**—See *Quercus*.
- OCHNA.**—(Ochne, the wild pear tree.)
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| multiflora, E.6. (Multus, many; flora, flower.) — Yellow flowers in spring, followed by scarlet and black berries. A.B.M.P.S. | 2 | 0 |
|---|---|---|

OLEA.—(Elaia, the Olive.)

europa, E.20. Common Olive.

—A splendid variety for hedges as it withstands heat and drought. As it transplants very badly from the open ground we are discarding this method of growing and offer plants from four inch pots which quite obviates any danger, 12/- doz.; 90/- per 100.

We can also supply several fruiting Olives, such as Picholine, Lucca, Corregiola, Pigale and Verdale 2 6
These make attractive specimens in the shrubbery, and are valued for their fruit for pickling and oil.

OLEANDER.—See *Nerium*.

OLIVE.—See *Olea*.

OSMANTHUS.—(Osme, perfume; anthos, a flower. It is declared to be similar to fresh apricots.)

ilicifolius variegatus, E.4.—The so-called Japanese variegated Holly 2 0

PAMPAS. See *Gynierum*.

PEARL BUSH.—See *Exochorda*.

PEPPER TREE.—See *Schinus*.

PHILADELPHUS. — (The Grecian name.) Mock orange or *Syringa*. This last term is most confusing as it is also the botanical name for lilac. **D.6.**—We can supply all the best varieties in singles and doubles. Spring 1 6

Virginal, D.6.—A most beautiful semi-double white variety. Highly recommended 2 0

PHORMIUM.—(Phormos, a basket. One of the uses made of the fibre.)

tenax, E.6. New Zealand Flax. —Plant in moist positions in any climate 1 6
tenax variegata. — Variegated leaves 2 6

PHOTINIA.—(Phteinos, shining.)

serrulata, E.15. Chinese Hawthorn.—A white flowering tall shrub with beautiful young red leaves. The flowers are quite useless for cutting as they have a most objectionable odour, but when bearing seed the plants are most attractive. Makes a good hedge. Spring 1 6

PITTOSPORUM.—(Pitte, pitch, sporos, seed. They are covered with resinous pulp.)

crassifolium, E.12. (Thick leaves)	1	6
eugenoides, E.20. (Eugenia-like)	1	6
eugenoides variegata, E.15	2	0
nigrescens, E.20. (Nigra, black)	1	6
undulatum, E.20. (The Native Daphne.)—Fills the whole garden with fragrance at night. Spring	1	6

Neriums are used for hedges.

- s. d.
- PLATANUS.**—(Platys, broad; referring to the spreading habit of growth.)
orientalis, D.50. (Eastern.)—
 Plane Tree. Splendid tree for avenue or specimen planting 2 0
 Suitable to all climates except B.
 Special quotations for quantities.
- PLUMBAGO.**—(Plumbum; lead. The plant was always prescribed for an eye disease of this name.) Summer.
capensis, E.6. Blue.—A.B.M.P.S. 1 6
capensis alba, E.6. Pure white.
 —A.B.M.P.S. 1 6
- PLUMIERIA.**—(Plumier, a French Botanist.)
acuminata. (Sharply pointed.)—
 Frangipanni Tree, a beautiful shrub for warm climates. Very strongly scented. Will not stand frost. Summer.
 B.S. 3 0
- PODALYRIA.**—(Podalirius, the son of Aesculapius.)
grandiflora, E.6.—The best of all the Podalyrias; flowers pea shaped, of a lovely shade of pink; leaves densely covered with silvery hairs. The Queensland Wattle known as *Acacia Podalyriaefolia* is so called because of its resemblance to this plant. Spring. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6
- POINCIANA.**—Mons de Poinci, Governor of Antilles.)
Gilliesi, E.6. (Bird of Paradise Flower.)—Yellow and red.
 Spring 2 0
- POINSETTIA.**—(Discovered by Mons Poinsette.)
pulcherrima, D.10. Most beautiful.) — Insignificant true flowers of green and yellow surrounded by enormous bracts of brilliant scarlet. Very susceptible to frosts. Winter. A.B.P.S. 1 6
- POPLAR.**—See *Populus*.
- POPULUS.**—The Romans planted this tree extensively in their cities whence it was called "Arbor populi," the tree of the populace or common people.
Bolleana, D.50.—An upright form of the silver poplar 1 6
balsamifera, D.50.—The Balsam Poplar of spreading habit 1 6
deltoides, D.40.—Extremely vigorous large leaved variety. The main veins in the leaves are distinctly shaded red .. 2 0
dilitata, D.50.—Upright Poplar (Syn. *P. Pyramidalis* and *Lombardy Poplar*) 1 6
 The varieties prefer rather moist soil, but will grow in any climate.
- PORT WINE.**—See *Magnolia fuscata*.

- s. d.
- PORTUGAL LAUREL.** — See *Cerasus lusitanica*.
- PRIVET.**—See *Ligustrum*.
- PROTEA.**—(Proteus, a sea god, was credited with being able to change himself into any shape. The application refers to the great diversity of form of the species.)
mellifera, E.8. (mellifer, honey.)
 —Cape Honeysuckle, pink and yellow. Spring. No good in B., but elsewhere quite successful 3 6
- PRUNUS.**—(Prunum, a plum.)
Moserii fl. pl.—The best semi-double pink flowering plum. The buds are red, opening in early spring into very dainty semi-double pink blossoms. Strongly recommended 2 0
- Pissardi.**—Beautiful purple foliage, but the flowers are insignificant 2 0
- Pissardi nigra, D.20.**—A darker foliaged form than the preceding 2 0
- sinensis, D.6.** (Chinese.)—Double flowering plum. Pink 2 0
- sinensis alba, D.6.**—Double white 2 0
- Vesuvius.**—Large leaves of purple bronze which makes a splendid contrast to the almost universal green in a garden 2 0
 The varieties may be grown anywhere except B.
- PSIDIUM.**—(A Greek name originally applied to the Pomegranate.)
Cattleianum, E.8.—Purple guava.
 A.B.M.P.S. 1 6
- Parker's Hybrid, E.15.** — Large white fruit. A.B.P.S. 1 6
- pyriferum, E.15.**—Yellow guava.
 A.B.P.S. 1 6
- PUNICA.**—(Puniceus, scarlet, referring to the flowers.) Spring.
granatum, D.10.—Common Pomegranate 1 6
granatum fl. pl.—Double red .. 1 6
granatum Andre Leroy.—Reddish salmon, white margin 1 6
- PYRUS.**—(Pirum, the pear.)
aucuparia, D.30. Mountain Ash or Rowan. A fine ornamental tree valued for its lovely autumn tints and scarlet berries. Suitable everywhere except B.S. 2 6
- QUEENSLAND FIRE TREE.**—See *Stenocarpus*.
- QUEENSLAND NUT.**—See *Macadamia*.
- QUERCUS.**—(From the Celtic quer, fine; cuez, tree.) Oak.
coccinea, D.50. (Scarlet.)—One of the finest oaks imaginable; foliage turns deep scarlet in autumn. H.M.Mt.S. .. 2 6
- Palustris, D.50.** Pin Oak.—
 Considered one of the most beautiful of American Oaks; foliage deep crimson in autumn. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6

QUERCUS—Continued.

- robur, D.50.**—English Oak. H.M. s. d.
Mt.P.S. 2 0
virens, E.40.—The Evergreen
Oak. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
The scarlet oaks require cold cli-
mates to bring out the true glory
of their leaves.

RHAPHIOLEPIS.—(Rhaphis, a needle; lepis a scale.)

- indica, E.8.** Indian Hawthorn.
—White with pink centre
followed by black berries.
The brown-red leaves of the
young growth give a very
pleasing effect. An excel-
lent hedge plant. Spring 1 6
intermedia, E.6.—White and
pink. Spring 1 6
ovata, E.3.—White. Spring .. 1 6

RHODODENDRON.—(Rhodon, a rose; dendron, a tree.)

- ponticum, E.6.** Purple.—This is
the common variety raised
from seed 3 6
hybridum.—Named varieties. List
on application from 7 6
Rhododendrons are essentially
shade loving plants and should be
placed in positions where they will
always have at least a little
moisture. Peat soil is not im-
perative, as good loamy soil with an
addition of well rotted manure will
grow them well. Each spring they
should have a thick mulching of
leaves to keep the soil cool in sum-
mer. On no account should they be
planted in limestone country or
should lime be allowed near them.
They may be successfully grown on
the hills of the North Sydney line,
but otherwise are most at home in
M.Mt. & H. Spring.

RHUS.—(Rhudd, red. Colour of the fruit of the original variety.)

- succedanea, D.10.** (A substitute.)
—Leaves turn to bright
crimson in autumn. Though
this is not so graceful as
some, it is recommended as
the only non-suckering
variety 2 0
Planters are particularly warned
about touching the leaves of this
tree as it effects some people at cer-
tain seasons of the year with
rhus eczema. Many are quite
unaffected by its powers. Hardy
everywhere except B.

ROBINIA.—J. Robin, a French Botan-ist.)

- pseudo acacia, D.40.** (False
Acacia.)—A beautiful decid-
uous tree, but suckers badly
and becomes a nuisance in
a garden. It is a most valu-
able timber tree, and it is
recorded that a gate post
in Baltimore was good after
100 years service. Spring . 1 6

RONDELETIA.—(Mons. W. Rondelet.)

- Spring and Summer.
amoena, E.8. (Pleasing.)—This
is a shrub we can highly

recommend as suitable for
coastal climates. Salmon
pink flowers like a beauti-
ful Laurustinus. B.S. 2 0

- speciosa major, E.6.** Crimson
flowers.—Slow grower. B.S. 2 6

ROSMARINUS.—(Ros. dew; marinus, the sea. Seaside plants.)

- officinalis, E.4.** 1 6
"There's Rosemary, That's for
Remembrance," is perhaps the most
popular reason why this plant is
grown. It should not be neglected
as a hedge or border plant. It
used to be an emblem of fidelity
between lovers, and was worn at
weddings and funerals, where it was
thrown into the grave.

ROWAN.—See *Pyrus aucuparia*.**RUSSELLIA.**—After Dr. Russel.

- junccea, E.4.** (*Juncus*, a rush.)
—Scarlet tubular flowers; re-
commended as suitable for
planting with *Bouvardias*.
A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

SALIX.—(Sal, near; lis water. Celtic.)

- babylonica, D.50.**—Weeping Wil-
low. One by one the old
beliefs are shattered for this
tree is now proved to be a
native of China. The "wil-
low" on which the harps
were hung was *Populus eu-*
phratica 1 6

- caprea, D.30.**—Sometimes known
as Pussy Willow or Goat
Willow. The long canes pro-
duce large silky buds in early
spring. If they are cut in
this stage, they will last for
a considerable time for deco-
rative work 1 6

- viminalis, D.25.** (Twiggy.)—
Basket Willow 1 6

- vitellina aurea, D.20.**—Golden
Basket Willow 1 6
May be grown in any climate, but
are best near water.

SAMBUCUS.—Cambuke, a musical in-strument which used to be made of Elder wood. Commonly known as Elderberry.

- We can supply several var-
ieties 1 6

SCENTED VERBENA.—See *Aloysia*.**SCHINUS.**—(A Greek name.)

- molle, E.20.** Pepper Tree—
A fast growing shade tree,
suitable for hot dry cli-
mates, but will do anywhere 1 6

The Pepper is unique in that
some trees only produce male flowers
(which never produce berries), while
the others, bearing female blooms,
only set seed when a pollinizing
tree is near at hand. Seedlings
only are offered which may or
may not seed.

SESBANIA.—(Sesban. The Arabic name.) s. d.

tripetti, D.10.—The Brazilian Glory Pea. Handsome foliage and rich tango coloured flowers, produced in long racemes. Requires hard pruning after each flowering. A.B.M.P.S. . 2 0

SILKY OAK.—See Grevillea.

SNOWBALL TREE.—See Viburnum.

SPARTIUM. — (Spartor, cordage; a reference to the flexible shoots.)

junceum, E.8. Spanish Broom. — Yellow. A beautiful flowering shrub. Spring and Summer 1 6

multiflorum album, E.8.—White Broom. Spring 1 6

SPIRÆA.—(Speira, a wreath.) Sometimes called "English May" which name is also applied to Hawthorn.

We can supply the best varieties which are hardy in all climates except B. where Reevesiana only is successful. Spring each 1 6

STENOCARPUS.—(Stenos, narrow, carpus, fruit)

sinuatus, E.30. Queensland Fire Tree.—Curious scarlet flowers rayed like the spokes of a wheel. Recommended. Incorrectly called S. Cunninghami. Summer. A.B. P.S. 2 0

STERCULIA.—(Sterculius, a heathen god.)

acerifolia, D.50. (Maple leaved.) —Illawarra Flame Tree produces large bunches of scarlet bell shaped flowers which are very conspicuous. Makes a splendid avenue tree. Late spring. A.B.M.P.S. .. 2 0

diversifolia, E.50. Kurrajong.—Most strongly recommended as a shade and fodder tree; rather slow growing, but invaluable in drought 1 6

STRAWBERRY TREE.—See Arbutus.

STRELITZIA.—(Named after Charlotte, Queen to George III., of the house of Mecklenburgh Strelitz). Bird's Tongue Flower.

augusta, E.15.—A tall growing plant with very distinctive foliage and bearing white flowers in spring. Specially suitable where foliage contrast is required. A.B.M. P.S. 3 6

regina, E.3.—Peculiarly handsome flowers of pale blue and gold. Spring. A.B.M. P.S. 5 0

SWEET BAY.—See Laurus.

SYNCARPIA.—Syn, together; carpos, fruits; several of which are united in one head.) s. d.

laurifolia, E.60. Turpentine Tree.—A fine subject for street planting. B.S. 2 0

SYRINGA.—See Philadelphus.

SYRINGA.—Lilac. The Persian name is Syrinx. These beautiful spring flowering plants are so well known that no introduction is necessary. They are generally considered as Mountain plants, but may be grown successfully on the hills round Sydney, and in selected shady spots in Adelaide. H.M.Mt.S.

persica, D.5. (Persian Lilac.)—Clear lilac 2 6

persica alba, D.5. — Lilaceus white 2 6

vulgaris, D.8.—English Lilac 2 6

Abel Carriere, D.8.—Double dark blue 2 6

Charles X., D.8.—Single blackish-violet red 2 6

Doyen Keteleer, D.8. — Double pale pink 2 6

Louis Henry, D.8.—Double violet pink 2 6

Madame Abel Chatenay, D.8.—Double milky white 2 6

Madame Lemoine, D.8.—Double pure white 2 6

Marie Legray, D.8.—Single pure white 2 6

Michel Buchner, D.8.—Double lilac 2 6

Souv. de Louis Spath, D.8.—Single blackish red 2 6

Vulcan, D.8.—Single dark red .. 2 6

TAMARIX.—(Tamaris the name of a river where the plant grows in profusion.) Commonly called Tamarisk, or Flowering Cypress. Summer.

gallica, D.12.—Pink 2 0

japonica plumosa, D.12. — A beautiful variety for autumn foliage, specially suited for decorative work 2 0

Suitable for all climates, but careful watch must be kept for borers in trunk and branches.

TECOMA.—(A contraction of its Mexican name.) Summer.

capensis, E.12. Orange red.—Frequently used as a hedge plant. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

Smithii, E.10.—Orange yellow with brown markings. A.B. M.P.S. 1 6

velutina, E.10.—Yellow. A.B. M.P.S. 1 6

Profuse flowering shrug suitable for a back row in a shrubbery. Susceptible to heavy frost.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
TELOPEA. —(Waratah.) Telopas, seen at a distance. Those who have seen this flower in its native state will appreciate the appropriate naming. It resists heat and cold, and, although a native of N.S.W. only, should be tried in all climates.			TURPENTINE. —See Syncarpia.		
speciosissima (most beautiful),			ULMUS. —The Celtic name. Commonly known as Elm.		
E.10. —It is not generally known that this magnificent flowering plant may be easily grown as an ordinary shrub once it is past the seedling stage	5	0	americana , D.50	2	0
TILIA. —(Its old Grecian name). Lime or Linden Tree. H.M.Mt.			campestris , D.80.—English Elm	2	0
europa , D.40.	3	6	medio argentea variegata , D.30.		
platyphylla , D.50	3	6	A beautiful variegated form of the English Elm; leaves heavily marked silvery white	5	0
TOXICOPHLAEA. —Toxicon, poison; phloios, bark.)			chinensis , E.30.—Chinese Weeping Elm. Hardy in all climates	2	0
spectabilis , E.6.—White flowering shrub, sweetly scented.			montana , D.60.—Wych Elm	2	0
Spring. B.S.	2	0	vegeta , D.60.—Huntingdom Elm	2	0
TREE TOMATO. —See Cyphomandra.			These provide some of the most beautiful trees for specimens and avenues possible. They require water in very dry weather, and should never be planted near flower gardens as every broken root throws a sucker. H.M.Mt.		
TRISTANIA. —Brush Box. (Named in honour of the French Botanist Tristan.)			UMBRELLA TREE. —See Brassia.		
conferta , E.50.—A valuable shade and street tree of very rapid growth. Highly recommended. Plant after frosts are over, or in early autumn.			VERONICA. —Speedwell.		
A.B.M.P.S.	1	6	Dwarf evergreen shrubs from two to three feet in height. We can supply all the best varieties. Hardy everywhere except B. Summer	1	6
TULIP TREE. —See Liriodendron.			VIBURNUM. —(The old Latin name used by Virgil.) V. suspensum, tinus and lucidum, are hardy everywhere. Spring.		
TUPIDANTHUS. —(Tupis, a mallet; anthos, a flower. Referring to the form of the flower bud.)			opulus , D.8.—Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree. Spring. A.H. M.Mt.P.S.	2	0
calyptratus , E.10.—In its native state this is a lofty climber but only reaches the dimensions of a shrub here. It is somewhat like Brassia and is sometimes sold as that plant, but is more bushy and the leaves do not spread out in the same way. Valuable where distinctive foliage and growth are required. B.S.	2	0	plicatum , D.6.—Japanese Guelder Rose. H.M.Mt.S.	2	0
TURREA. —(In honour of G. Turra.)			suspensum , E.6.—Sweet scented white flowers	1	6
obtusifolia , E.4.—A decorative white flowering shrub from South Africa. Spring. B.S.	2	6	tinus , E.6.—Laurustinus, White	1	6
			tinus lucidum , E.8.—White	1	6
			VIRGILIA. —(In honour of the poet Virgil.)		
			capensis , E.20.—A most distinctive spring flowering shrub or tree producing rosy purple pea-shaped flowers. Extremely fast grower	2	6
			WATTLE. —See Acacia.		
			WEDDING BELLS. —See Deutzia.		
			WHITE CEDAR. —See Melia.		
			WILLOW. —See Salix.		

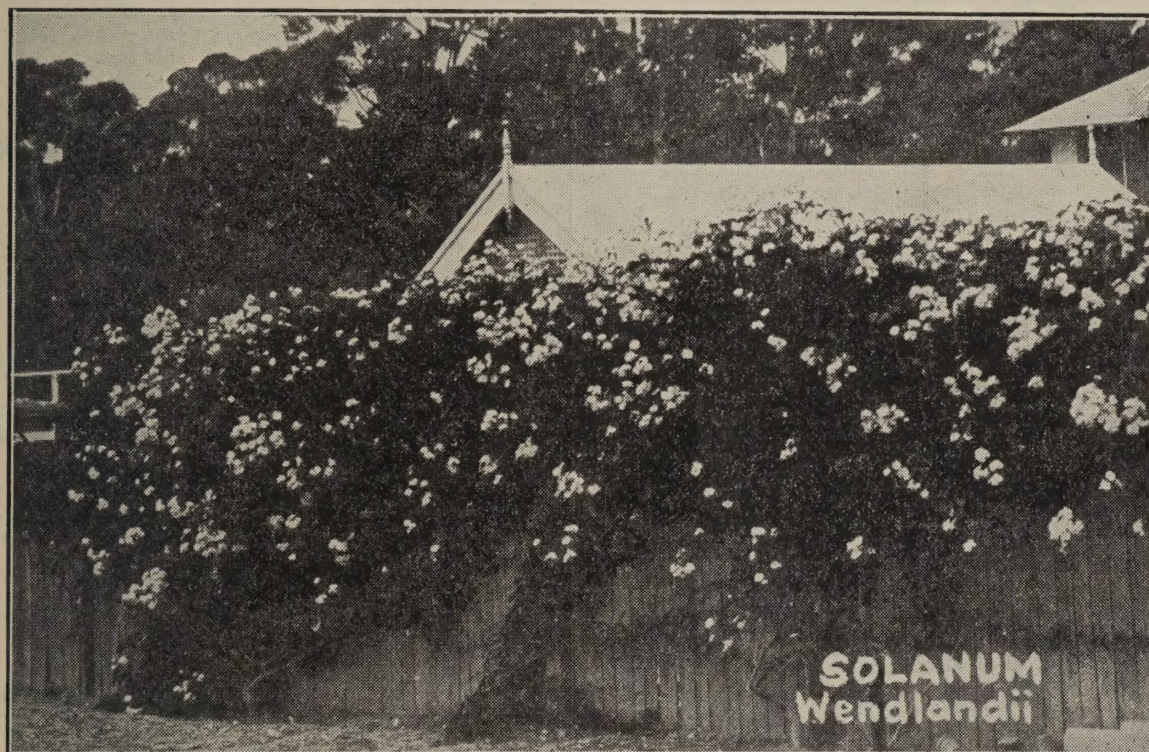
23rd June, 1925.—The rose plants you sent me arrived here in good order, and I am well pleased with them. They were nice and fresh on arrival, and I was particularly struck with the good root system.—J. W. C., Ballarat, Victoria.

29th June, 1925.—As is always the case with plants from you, the roses arrived in excellent condition, and will be a welcome addition to our already large collection.—J. F. Bailey, Botanic Gardens, Adelaide, South Australia.

Climbing Plants

No garden is complete without Climbing Plants. Trellises and arches always beautify any grounds, whilst fences, old trees, or stumps look much better when covered with some of the handsome varieties listed in this section.

When not specified, the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.



- | | |
|---|-------|
| | s. d. |
| AKEBIA. —(Its Japanese name.) | |
| quinata, D. (Five leaved.)— | |
| Peculiar purple flowers in | |
| spring | 2 0 |
| AMPELOPSIS. —(Ampelos, a vine; opsis | |
| like.) | |
| Veitchii, D. True Virginian | |
| Creeper.—One of the best | |
| deciduous climbers grown; | |
| self-clinging, like ivy, and | |
| a perfect picture when the | |
| leaves turn colour in the | |
| autumn | 1 6 |
| ANTIGONON. —(Anti, opposite; gonia, | |
| an angle.) | |
| leptopus, D. —One of the pret- | |
| tiest climbers imaginable; | |
| large sprays of beautiful | |
| pink flowers are produced | |
| in summer. Suitable for | |
| warm climates only, and | |
| should be planted in Summer | |
| and protected from frost | |
| through its first winter. | |
| A.B.P.S. | 2 0 |
| BAUHINIA. —(After twin brothers John | |
| and Caspar Bauhin. A glance at | |
| the leaves will show the appro- | |
| priateness of the name.) | |
| scandens, E. (Scandere, to | |

- | | |
|---|-------|
| | s. d. |
| climb.)—Pink and white, one | |
| of the loveliest climbers, | |
| the plant being covered | |
| with masses of flowers in | |
| late spring. The young | |
| leaves are bronzy red and | |
| are equally as beautiful as | |
| the blossom. It is in full | |
| bloom for three months | |
| and has occasional sprays | |
| through the year. Can be | |
| strongly recommended. B. | |
| & S. | 2 6 |
| BEAUMONTIA. —(After Mrs. Beaumont, | |
| of Bretton Hall, Yorkshire.) | |
| grandiflora. —A magnificent clim- | |
| ber producing large creamy | |
| white trumpet shaped flow- | |
| ers in spring. B. & S. | 2 0 |
| BIGNONIA. —(Abbe Bignon, Librarian | |
| to Louis XIV.) | |
| australis, E. Wonga Wonga | |
| Vine.—Cream and brown; | |
| a vigorous climber. Spring | 1 6 |
| capreolata, E. —Red | 2 0 |
| Cherere, E. Large scarlet.— | |
| A self-clinging evergreen. | |
| Summer. A.B.M.P.S. | 2 0 |
| excelsa, D. —Yellow, vigorous. | |
| Summer | 2 0 |

Bignonias to suit all climates.

BIGNONIA—Continued.

	s.	d.
<i>floribunda</i> , E.—Lavender flowers. Summer	2	0
<i>Gulfylei</i> , D.—Orange Brown. —Practically identical with <i>B. grandiflora</i> . Summer ..	2	0
<i>Jasminoides</i> , E.—White with rose purple throat. Spring. A.B.M.P.S.	1	6
<i>Jasminoides alba</i> . Pure white. —A beautiful variety. Spring. A.B.M.P.S.	2	0
<i>Lindleyana</i> , E.—Lilac. Summer. A.B.M.P.S.	1	6
<i>rosea</i> , D.—Rosy lilac. Summer	1	6
<i>Tweediana</i> , E.—Chicken's Claw. —Very vigorous climber with clear yellow flowers in spring. A.B.M.P.S.	1	6
<i>venusta</i> , E.—Orange flowers in winter.—The best of all this family. A.B.P.S.	2	0
BOUGAINVILLEA. —(In honour of the French navigator, Bougainville.)		
<i>glabra Sanderiana</i> , E.—Magenta, Free flowering. Summer. A.B.M.P.S.	2	0
<i>laterita</i> , E. (Brick red.)—A very striking flower. Recommended. Spring. B. & S.	5	0
<i>magnifica Trailli</i> , E.—Bright purple. We recommend this as the very best of all purple Bougainvilleas. Nearly always in bloom. A.B.M.P.S.	2	6
<i>rosea</i> , E.—A lovely strawberry pink shade, with the flowers larger than the ordinary varieties and produced in huge trusses. It is particularly vigorous in growth and free and regular in bloom. Highly recommended. Suitable for A.B.P.S. Late Winter and Spring	3	6
The plants are susceptible to frost in young stages and are best planted in warm weather and sheltered the first winter.		
CANAVALIA. —(Its native Malabar name.)		
<i>bonariensis</i> , E.—A very rapid growing climber with purplish red pea-shaped flowers in summer. B. & S.	2	6
CAROLINA JASMINE. —See <i>Gelsemium</i> .		
CLEMATIS.		
<i>aristata</i> , E.—Native Clematis.—Small, starry, white flowers. Spring	2	0
<i>montana</i> , D.—Pure white. Spring	2	0
COBAEA SCANDENS. —An excellent evergreen creeper bearing handsome purple-lilac, bell-shaped flowers. Spring		1 6
DOLICHOS. —(Dolikos, long; referring to the shoots.) Probably the fastest growing climbing plant in cultivation. Spring.		
<i>lignosus</i> , E. (Woody.)—Pink. A.B.M.P.S.	1	6
<i>lignosus alba</i> , E.—White. A.B.M.P.S.	1	6

FICUS.—

	s.	d.
<i>stipulata</i> , E. (Climbing Fig.)—Adheres to unpainted wood, stone, or brick naturally ... Should be well clipped to keep the foliage small.	1	6
<i>minima</i> .—A very small leaved variety	1	6
GELSEMIUM. —(Its Italian name.)		
<i>sempervirens</i> , E.—Carolina Jasmine.—Very sweet scented yellow flowers in winter. Recommended	1	6
HARDENBERGIA. —(After the Countess of Hardenberg.)		
<i>monophylla</i> , E.—False sarsaparilla. A pretty purple flowered native creeper. Spring	2	0
HEDERA. —(Hedra, Celtic for cord.)		
<i>helix</i> , E.—English Ivy	1	6
<i>maderiensis variegata</i> , E.	2	0
<i>palmata aurea</i> , E.—Golden yellow	2	0
Admirable plants for covering old trees or stumps.		
HEERIA. —(In honour of Oswald Heer.)		
<i>rosea</i> , E.1.—A trailing plant, suitable for rockeries or hanging baskets. Rosy pink flowers are freely produced. A.B.M.P.S. Summer	1	6
HONEYSUCKLE. —See <i>Lonicera</i> .		
HOYA. —(After Thomas Hoy, gardener to the Duke of Northumberland.)		
<i>carnosa</i> , E.—Wax Flower.—Pale flesh. Summer. B. & S.	2	0
HOPS. —See <i>Humulus</i> .		
HUMULUS. —(Humus, the ground. The Plants are prostrate unless supported.)		
<i>lupulus</i> , D.—English Hop	1	6
IVY. —See <i>Hedera</i> .		
JASMINE. —See <i>Jasminum</i> .		
JASMINUM. —		
<i>grandiflorum</i> , E.—White in spring	2	0
<i>polioicum</i> , E.—Extra large star shaped flowers. Summer. B. & S.	2	0
LATHYRUS. —(Lathuros, the old Greek name for the Pea.) Spring.		
<i>latifolius</i> , E.—Red.—Everlasting pea	1	6
<i>latifolius</i> , E.—Pink.—Everlasting pea	1	6
<i>latifolius</i> , E.—White.—Everlasting pea	1	6
<i>pubescens</i> , E. (Argentine Blue pea.) Strongly recommended	1	6
LONICERA. —(Adam Lonicer, a German Botanist.) Spring.		
<i>aurea reticulata</i> , E.—Variegated Honeysuckle	1	6
<i>caprifolium</i> , E. (Goat's leaf.)—Woodbine	1	6
<i>Halleana</i> , E.—Best white Honeysuckle grown	1	6

Bauhinia scandens. The best for B. & S. climates.

		s.	d.			s.	d.
LONICERA—Continued.				RHYNCHOSPERMUM. — (Rhynchos, a			
<i>sinensis</i> , E. White and red.				beak; sperma, seed.) Spring.	a		
—Good	1	6		<i>jasminoides</i> , E.—White, strong			
<i>tartarica splendens</i> , E.—Scarlet	2	0		perfume. A.B.M.P.S.	2	0	
MANDEVILLEA. —(H. J. Mandeville, a				<i>jasminoides variegata</i> , E.—Varie-			
British Minister at Buenos Ayres.)				gated leaves. A.B.M.P.S. ..	2	0	
<i>suaveolens</i> , D. (Sweet scented.)				SMILAX. —See Medeola.			
—Pure white. Spring A.B.				SNAIL CREEPER. —See Phaseolus.			
M.P.S.	1	6		SOLANUM. —(Solor, to comfort; sooth-			
MANETTIA. —(Xavier Manetti, of the				ing narcotic effect.) Summer.			
Botanic Gardens, Florence.)				<i>jasminoides</i> , E.—White	1	6	
<i>bicolour</i> , E.—Yellow and red.				<i>Seafortianum</i> , E.—Blue flowers			
Winter. A.B.M.P.S.	1	6		and red berries. A.B.P.S. ..	1	6	
MEDEOLA. —(After Medea, the ancient				<i>Wendlandii</i> , E.—Lavender Blue.			
sorceress.) Smilax.				A.B.P.S.	2	0	
<i>asparagoides.</i> —A charming foli-				STEPHANOTIS. —(Stephanos, a crown);			
age creeper dying to the				otos, an ear.)			
roots each winter	2	0		<i>floribunda</i> , E. — Pure White,			
PASSIFLORA. —(Passio, suffering; flos,				richly perfumed flowers	2	6	
a flower.) A name given by the				In very warm sheltered positions			
early missionaries in South America				may be grown outside. Spring. B.			
in allusion to a fancied resemblance				and S.			
in the flower to the implements of				STIGMAPHYLLON. —(Stigma and phyl-			
the Crucifixion. The corona repre-				lon, a leaf; a leaf like stigma.)			
sents a crown of thorns, the				<i>ciliatum</i> , E. (Furnished with			
stamens and pistils the nails of				hairs like eyelashes.)—Yel-			
the cross, while the five sepals				low, very pretty. Summer.			
and five petals stood for the ten				A.B.P.S.	2	0	
faithful apostles. Summer. A.B.				TACSONIA. —(The Peruvian name.)			
M.P.S.				<i>ignea</i> , E.—Scarlet. Summer ...	2	0	
<i>edulis</i> , E.—Fruiting passion fruit	0	9		<i>mollissima</i> , E.—(White Fruited			
<i>Empress Eugenie</i> , E.—Blue and				or Banana Passion Fruit.)—			
white	2	0		Beautiful pink flowers in			
<i>Eynsford Gem</i> , E.—Red, shaded				Spring	1	6	
rose	2	0		<i>Smytheana</i> , E.—Orange scarlet .	2	0	
PERENNIAL PEA. —See Lathyrus.				THUNBERGIA. —(After Botanist C. P.			
PHASEOLUS. —(Probably from phase-				Thunberg.)			
lus, a little boat, referring to the				<i>laurifolia</i> , E.—Pale blue, with			
seeds.)				yellow throat. Spring. B.			
<i>caracalla</i> , E. This is deciduous				and S.	2	0	
in cool climates.—Peculiar				VIRGINIAN CREEPER. —See Ampelop-			
flowers, blue, yellow and				sis.			
white. Often called Snail				WISTARIA. —(C. Wistar, an American			
Flower. Summer. A.B.M.P.S.	2	0		professor.) Spring.			
POTATO FLOWER. — See Solanum				<i>magnifica</i> , D.—Lavender blue	2	0	
Wendlandii.				<i>multijuga</i> . (Many paired.)—Very			
QUISQUALIS. —(Quis, who; and qualis,				large bunches of dark purple			
what kind. A delightful instance				flowers	3	0	
of a botanist at a loss to classify a				True variety is very scarce, and			
plant.)				an inferior sort is frequently sold			
<i>indica</i> , E. Rangoon Creeper.—				for this.			
Flowers vary from orange to				<i>multijuga alba</i>	2	0	
red and pink on the same				<i>multijuga rosea</i> , D. (New.)—			
plant. Must have a warm				A light rose pink sport	2	0	
situation. Summer. B. & S.	2	0		<i>sinensis</i> , D. (Chinese.)—			
RANGOON CREEPER. —See Quisqualis.				Lavender	2	0	
				<i>sinensis, alba</i> , D.—White	2	0	
				<i>sinensis, fl.</i> , Pl., D.—Double			
				blue.)—A very uncommon			
				and beautiful variety	2	6	

23rd June, 1925.—I am very pleased with the plants; they all look so healthy and vigorous. As regards the packing, well, I have never seen roses "packed" before until I received this parcel; they opened up as fresh as if they had just been dug out.—R. G. L., Ballarat East, Victoria.

Bougainvillea Magnifica Trailli. The best purple.

Hedge Plants

Hedges are an essential part of any garden. The main qualifications are that the plants must be bushy to ensure privacy, hardy to stand the constant clipping, deep rooting to avoid undue robbing of the surface soil, and pleasing to the eye by reason of beautiful foliage or flowers. Nine times out of ten we are asked for a quick-growing hedge plant, but planters always overlook the fact that these require very much more clipping to keep attractive than the slower-growing sorts, which take somewhat longer to furnish. A privet hedge at certain times requires clipping twice a month; others look well if done two or three times a year.

The dozen prices apply to 6 or more plants taken in one consignment, while 50 or more are calculated at the 100 rate,



BOUGAINVILLEA glabra Sanderiana.—Makes a fine, free-flowering hedge, but needs to be well clipped to prevent the thorny branches becoming a menace to passers-by. Plant 4 feet apart. A.B.M.P.S. 21/- doz.; 150/- per 100

BOUGAINVILLEA magnifica Trailli.—Even more desirable than the preceding as the flowers are larger, deeper in colour and more freely produced. The best purple Bougainvillea. Plant 4 feet apart. 27/- doz.; £10 per 100.

CALLISTEMON lanceolatus.—The **Crimson Bottle Brush.**—A most uncommon yet beautiful subject for hedge work. Suitable for moist or dry positions and hardy in all climates. Plant 2 feet apart. 21/- doz.

CERASUS lauro cerasus.—The **English Laurel.**—Particularly adapted to cold climates where it makes a very fine, dense, evergreen hedge. H.M.Mt. 15/- doz.; £5 per 100.

COPROSMA lucida.—For sea fronts, or hot, dry situations, this is a very fine variety as it withstands heat admirably. Large, light green, shiny leaves. The flowers are insignificant. Plant 2 feet apart. Hardy everywhere. 12/- doz.; £4/10/- per 100.

CUPRESSUS Lambertiana horizontalis.—A particularly fine subject for all climates except B. & S. where it is attacked by borers. Stands clipping well and may be grown up to a tall windbreak. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart. 45/- doz.

CUPRESSUS torulosa.—When raised from seed this plant shows a great variety of shapes and shades of colour which spoil the hedge effect. We offer plants struck from cuttings of a proved type which are all uniform and which make a splendid, slender hedge. This variety is not affected by borer and is quite a success in S. and B. as well as other climates. Plant 4 feet apart. 33/- doz.

Phoenix Roebelini. A graceful dwarf palm.

HEDGE PLANTS—Continued

CRATAEGUS crenulata.—Fire Thorn.—A small foliaged evergreen hawthorn which is very handsome in winter when covered with red berries. Hardy in all climates except B. Plant 2 feet apart. 15/- doz.

DURANTA Plumieri.—A favourite subject in Sydney. When properly looked after it makes a very fine hedge. Struck from cuttings to ensure uniformity. Plant 2 feet apart. A.B.M.P.S. From 3 in. pots, 10/- doz.; 75/- per 100. From 4 in. pots, 12/- doz.; 85/- per 100.

ESCALLONIA macrantha.—A very hardy variety for all climates except B. Plant 2 feet apart, 15/- doz.

EUGENIA Luehmanni.—The small leaved Lilly Pilly. One of the very best varieties and grown for the delightful colours of the young foliage which is quite as beautiful as any flower. The leaves are pale pink, brown, purple, and later green. Plant 3 feet apart. B.S. 21/- doz.

HIBISCUS.—Nearly all the varieties are suitable for hedges, but we recommend that only one sort be used for each hedge, as varying height and habit make uniformity impossible if the kinds are mixed. Plant 3 feet apart. B.S. 15/- to 21/- doz.

LIGUSTRUM Privet.—These are quite the commonest subjects for hedges, but cannot be recommended unless particularly well kept. They are fast growers, surface rooters, have flowers with an objectionable perfume and produce black berries which do not add to the beauty of the hedge. Hardy everywhere. Plant 1 to 2 feet apart. 2/- doz.; 15/- per 100.

LIGUSTRUM New Golden.—This is quite an exception to the above rule and provides the best variegated hedge possible. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. 12/- doz.; 90/- per 100.

LANTANA.—The varieties Drap d'Or and Chelsea Gem are excellent for a dwarf hedge, and are constantly in bloom. L. Sellowiana, if given a little support at first, will quickly make a neat, low hedge. A.M.P.S. 12/- doz.; 90/- per 100.

METROSIDEROS tomentosa.—The New Zealand Xmas Bush. A most uncommon, yet very beautiful plant with glossy foliage and crimson flowers. Dense growing and good in every way. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. M.S. 21/- doz.

MURRAYA exotica.—For a dwarf hedge this is one of the really choice varieties. Slow growing and reaching maturity about 4 feet, it is beautiful alike in its dark green foliage and sweet scented orange blossom flower. B.S. 21/- doz.

OLEA. europea.—A very hardy evergreen which withstands heat and drought to a much greater extent than any other variety. It does not transplant well except from pots and we offer only plants grown in this way which, although more expensive at first sight, do away with the trouble and disappointment of replanting the gaps when the cheaper lines from open ground are used. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. 12/- doz.; 90/- per 100.

PLUMBAGO capensis.—Suitable for a low hedge, either planted with all blue, or blue and white alternately. It suckers badly from the roots which is an objection in certain positions. Plant 2 feet apart. A.B.M.P.S. 15/- doz.

RHAPHIOLEPIS indica.—A very hardy hedge, suitable for all climates and presenting quite a variety of colour. The young growth is brownish red, which at a distance frequently looks like bloom. It is followed by pinkish white flowers and then black berries. It is evergreen and resists drought well and may be kept in good order with a minimum of attention. Hardy everywhere. Plant 3 feet apart. 15/- doz.

ROSES.—Under certain conditions Roses make good hedges. It is very necessary to plant only one sort, or, if more than one, only those of similar growth. The polyantha varieties are suitable for low hedges and Red Letter Day, Gruss an Teplitz, Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, General MacArthur, Comtesse de Cayla, Hadley, Hawlmark Crimson, Radiance, Red Radiance, and Comtesse de la Barthe for taller work. Plant 2 feet apart. 16/- doz.; £6 per 100.

TECOMA capensis.—An orange-red flowering shrub greatly used in New Zealand and some of our own suburbs. It is very hardy and quick growing. Plant 3 feet apart. 15/- doz.

VIBURNUM tinus.—The Laurustinus particularly suited to cold climates where its pink buds in spring open to white blooms dear to the English heart. Leaves are liable to attacks from red spider. Plant 2 feet apart. 15/- doz.

Other Subjects.—Japanese Maple (seedlings), Acalypha, Azaleas, Arduina, Boronias, Brunfelsia, Choisya, Euonymus, Ficus nitida, Gardenia, Hydrangeas, Magnolia fuscata, Neriums, Purple Guava, Rondeletia, Spireas, Veronicas and Christmas Bush where it may grow without constant clipping.

Conifers and Taxads

THE CONE BEARING AND YEW-LIKE TREES

When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.

ABIES.—(Abeo, to rise; referring to their lofty growth.) H.M.Mt. s. d.

alba. White Spruce.—80ft. ... 2 6

excelsa. Norway Spruce.—100ft. 2 6

Beautiful trees of symmetrical, but rather slow growth. Should be planted in every cold climate plantation. When making young growth, they are clad with a lovely pale green foliage.



CUPRESSUS *Lambertiana aurea*

ARAUCARIA.—(The Araucanos are a Chilean tribe living in the district where *A. imbricata* was discovered.)

Bidwilli. Bunya Bunya.—150ft.

A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

Cunninghami. Hoop Pine. —

100ft. A.B.M.P.S. 2 6

excelsa. Norfolk Island Pine.

—100ft. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

imbricata. Monkey Puzzle. —

50ft. An exquisite pine

specially adapted to the

cooler districts. It receives

its common name from the

fact that the trunk and

branches are so densely

clothed with spikes that

foothold for any animal is

impossible. H.Mt. 5 0

BUNYA PINE.—See *Araucaria Bidwilli*.

CEDRUS.—(Arabic, Kedron, power; referring to their majestic appearance. Some consider the name comes from the brook Cedron in Judea.) s. d.

atlantica. Atlas Cedar.—80ft. 2 6
Handsome silvery foliage. Stiffer grower than *deodara*. H.M.Mt.

deodara. Indian Cedar.—50ft. 2 6

A beautiful tree, specially adapted for tall specimens on extensive lawns and can well be introduced into large avenues. Has proved to be drought resisting. H.M.Mt. and hills in S.

libani, 50ft. H.M.Mt. 2 6

This is the true Cedar of Lebanon.

CRYPTOMERIA.—(Kryptos, hidden; meris, a part.)

elegans.—60ft. H.M.Mt. 2 0

japonica.—100ft. The Typical

Tree of Japan. H.M.Mt. ... 2 0

Fine, ornamental trees from Japan, hardy, but prefer good soil and sheltered position. *Elegans*, upright habit, well branched and covered with fine foliage, which changes from green to bronzy crimson during the winter. When well grown they make magnificent specimens.

CUPRESSUS.—(Kuo, to produce and parisos, equal; a reference to the symmetrical growth of *C. semper-virens*.)

Brunniana aurea.—20ft. Golden

foliage. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 3 6

conybeare aurea.—A particularly

fine and bushy type of weep-

ing golden Cypress and a

great improvement on any

previously distributed.

A.H.M.Mt.P.S. From 5 0

funerbris. (Funeral Cypress.)—

50ft. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0

Knightii.—80ft. Hardy in all

parts 2 0

Lambertiana aurea.—40ft. Very

beautiful golden foliage 5 0

Lambertiana horizontalis.—60ft.

One of the best, largely used

as a hedge and breakwind,

but not suitable for B. & S.

from 4 0

Lawsoniana.—30ft. H.M.Mt. ... 2 0

Lawsoniana aurea.—20 ft. Very

ornamental golden foliage.

H.M.Mt. 4 0

macrocarpa. (Macro, large;

carpos, fruit.)—60ft. Of very

quick growth, but liable to

die out, therefore, cannot be

recommended.

Cedrus deodara for avenues.

CUPRESSUS—Continued.

s. d.

- sempervirens.**—The upright Cypress of Mediterranean countries. It produces a timber of great durability and was used extensively for mummy chests by the Egyptians. The doors of St. Peter's Church at Rome were formed of this material and have lasted over 1,100 years. 50ft. 1 6
- torulosus.** (From seed.)—60ft. .. 2 0
- torulosus.**—25ft. Propagated from cuttings; very useful for hedges 3 0

CYPRESS.—See Cupressus.

GINKGO Biloba, D.—50ft. Commonly known as Maiden Hair Tree. This is a relic of a very ancient flora. Geological evidence shows that it is the last survivor of an ancient family which flourished during Secondary times and can even be traced back to Primary rocks. In Mesozoic times this genus played an important part in the aborescent flora of north temperate climates. Together with a number of other trees it would have become extinct, but for the intervention of Buddhist and Taoist priests, who treated it as a sacred tree and always associated it with temples and shrines. (E. H. Wilson in "Romance of our Trees.") H.M.Mt.S. 2 6

HOOP PINE.—See Araucaria Cunninghamii.

JUNIPERUS.—(The Celtic name, meaning rough.) The varieties are not suitable for B.

- africana.**—8ft. A dwarf compact variety suitable for lawn centres 2 0
- bermudiana.** Pencil Cedar.—30ft. 2 6
- chinensis.**—20ft. 2 0
- hibernica.** Irish Juniper. 20ft. 2 0
- A slow growing, very compact variety.

virginiana.—30ft. 2 0

MAIDEN HAIR TREE.—See Ginkgo.

NORFOLK ISLAND PINE.—See Araucaria excelsa.

PINUS.—Handsome ornamental trees suitable for avenues or shelter belts.

- canariensis.**—40ft. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- halapensis.**—80ft. A.H.M.Mt.P. .. 2 0
- insignis.**—100ft. Largely used for breakwinds. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. . 1 6
- Price per 100 on application.
- longifolia.**—60ft. Suitable for any climate 2 0
- pinna.**—30ft. Most suitable for seaside planting. A.H.Mt. P.S. 2 0

PODOCARPUS.—(Pous, a foot; karpos, fruit. Long footstalks.)

s. d.

- elatus.**—40ft. The Illawarra Plum. Bears the seed attached to the outside of the fruit. Suitable everywhere 2 6
- totara.** New Zealand Yew.—Will not grow in B. 2 6

RETINOSPORA.—(Retine, resin; spora, seeds.) Some very beautiful varieties are included in this class. They are more particularly suited to cold climates and the variegated sorts are all attractive with their golden leaves. H.M.Mt. and occasionally in S.

- ericoides.**—8ft. 2 6
- obtusa.**—30ft. 2 6
- obtusa crispis.**—12ft. A richly coloured golden form. An excellent subject for specimens in lawn, and invaluable for cool and mountain climates ... 5 0
- pisifera.**—20ft. 2 6
- pisifera aurea.**—10ft. 2 6
- plumosa.**—10ft. Light, feathery leaves. 2 6
- plumosa aurea.**—8ft. A very fine golden form of the preceding 2 6

SALISBURIA.—See Ginkgo.

SPRUCE.—See Abies.

TAXODIUM.—(Taxus, yew; oides, like.) Deciduous Cypress. A moist situation suits this tree best, otherwise suits any climate.

distichum.—30ft. 2 6

TAXUS.—(Taxon, a bow. The timber was used for bows.) Yew. Very slow growing trees used largely for hedges in England.

baccata.—30ft. H.M.Mt. 3 0

THUYA.—(Thyon, a sacrifice. The resin was used for incense.)

- Lobbi.**—40ft. A handsome Californian tree. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
- occidentalis.**—30ft. H.M.Mt.S. ... 2 0
- orientalis.**—40ft. The Bookleaf Cypress 2 0

THUYOPSIS.—(Thuja, like.)

- dolabrata variegated.**—30ft. A bushy variegated rather coarse leaved variety. H.M. Mt. 2 6

WELLINGTONIA.—(In honour of the Duke of Wellington.)

- gigantea.**—The Mammoth Tree of California. H.M.Mt. 3 6
- sempervirens.**—Californian Redwood. H.M.Mt. 2 6

29th June, 1925.—The trees arrived in good condition and very well packed. I am very pleased with the consignment.—J. R. B., Box 337, Adelaide, South Australia.

Out Door Palms

One of the most important objects in laying out a garden is to avoid monotony of foliage and to guard against this the use of hardy palms is not only advisable but lifts any planting scheme on to a very much higher plane.

Although most palms belong to tropical climates those mentioned here are all hardy in their particular divisions and their use is strongly recommended to all planters. They possess a gracefulness of outline peculiar to themselves and are invaluable for lawn specimens.



PALMS IN SYDNEY BOTANIC GARDENS.

BRAHEA.—(Tycho Brahe; a celebrated astronomer.) Also called Pritchardia or Washingtonia.

robusta.—Cotton or Railway Palm from 2 6

The variety most commonly grown. In Sydney it is largely used on the Railway Stations from which it gets its name of Railway Palm. The large fan shaped leaves bear curious, white threads from which it also derives its name of Cotton Palm. It is a very fast growing subject running up quickly to a tall stem and requires a large garden to set it off properly. A.B.M.P.S.

CHAMAEROPS.—(Chamai, dwarf; ropos, a twig. Inferring that this variety is a low twig in comparison with tropical giants.) This variety is now classed by botanists under the name of Trachycarpus.

excelsa.—Fan palm from 2 6

humilis.—Hardy graceful, dwarf growing species from 2 6 Very hardy palms, specially suited for the cooler parts where they grow into magnificent specimens. They will stand several degrees of frost. Hardy everywhere.

COCOS.—(Coco, a monkey. The end of a cocoanut is thought to resemble a monkey's head.)

plumosa. (Plumed.)—A tall-growing graceful palm suitable for warm moist climates like B. & S. only 2 6

Yatay. Wine Palm.—A very beautiful variety, hardy everywhere. Stands cold well. It is a beautiful dwarf growing palm with lovely silvery green leaves. One of the best for small gardens from 2 6

CORYPHA.—(Koryphe, the summit. Because the leaves grow in tufts on the top of this palm.)

australis. (N.S.W., Cabbage Tree Palm.)—Very susceptible to frost in younger stages. B.S. from 2 6

CYCAS REVOLUTA (The Japanese Sago Palm).—Dwarf-growing and distinctive plants somewhat like the native Burrawang in appearance. A.B.M.P.S. From 10 0

Palms provide variety.

LATANIA.—(Its native name.)
borbonica.—A.B.M.P.S. ... from 2 6
 Beautiful fan-leaved palm; native of China and Japan.

MACROZAMIA.—
spiralis.—The native Burrawang from 2 6

PHOENIX.—(The Greek name.)
canariensis.—The Canary Island Date Palm so extensively used in our streets and parks. A.B.M.P.S. .. from 2 6

dactylifera. (Date bearing.)—The true Date Palm. A.B.M.P.S. from 2 6

reclinata. (Reclining.)—Referring to the curved trunk A.B.M.P.S. from 2 6

Roebelinii.—An extremely graceful dwarf variety, suitable for house decoration or positions where limited space

s. d. will not allow room for larger sorts. A.B.M.P.S.
 from 3 6 to 7 6

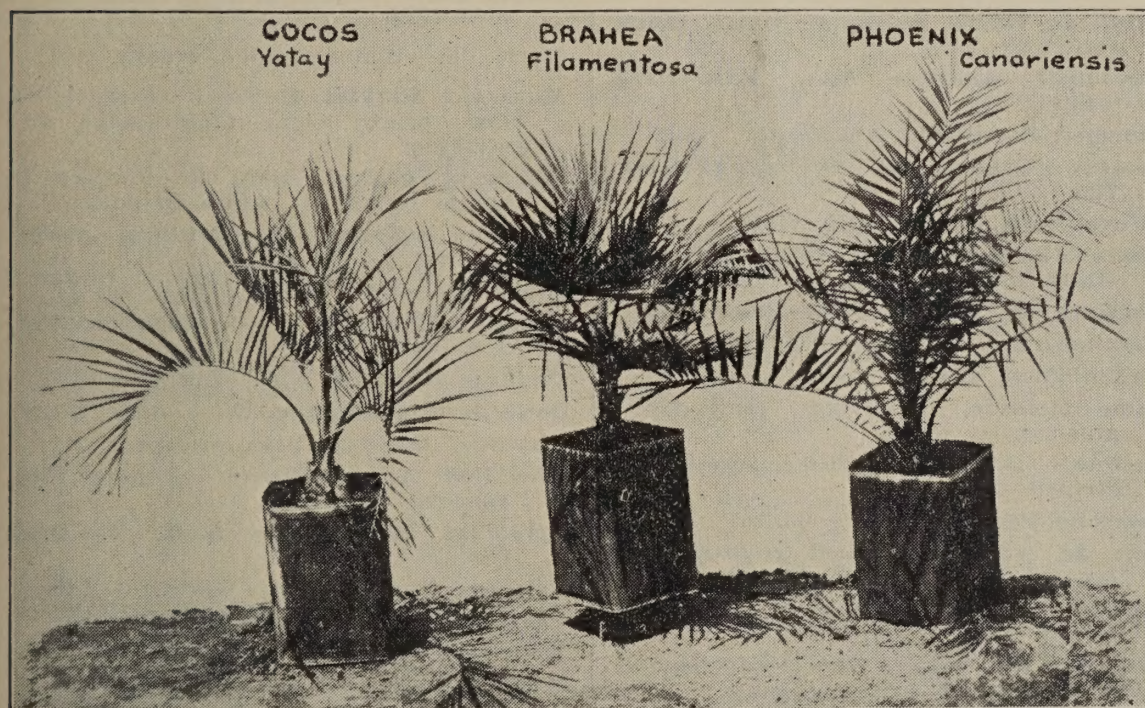
sylvestris from 2 6
 The Phoenix Palms are all splendidly adapted for ornamenting and giving a tropical appearance to the garden. All thrive well outside even in the cold districts. A.B.M.P.S.

RHAPIS. — (Rhapis, a needle. The leaves are sharp pointed.) Japanese Bamboo Palm.

flabelliformis. B.S. from 5 0
 A very handsome and graceful palm.

SEAFORTHIA.—(In honour of Lord Seaforth.)

elegans.—N.S.W. Bangalow Palm
 from 2 6
 Suitable for outdoor culture in B. & S.



To meet the demand for more mature plants, we have grown on some of the popular varieties in petrol tins as illustrated. They give a quick effect to new plantations, and transplant with perfect safety. Prices according to size, 10/-, 15/-, 21/- each.

May 24th, 1925.

Dear Sirs: Your roses arrived in excellent condition about March 25th (despatched January 13th, therefore 10 weeks in transit by post). I have put them in a sheltered place for the summer, and, so far, all are alive and well. It is a tribute to your careful packing and shipping, for often roses only 300 miles away reach me in poorer condition.

Yours truly,

COUNTESS GIULIO SENNI.

Villa Senni, Grottaferrata, Rome, Italy,

Palm Perfection—Cocos Yatay.

Azaleas

The name comes from.—Azaleos; dry; although a reference to the original situation the plants were found in must not be taken as a guide for their cultivation. They require similar treatment to Rhododendrons and dislike artificial manures, lime and dry soil. Like Rhododendrons they are mainly shade loving plants, and flower in winter and spring.

S.—Single; S.D.—Semi-Double; D.—Double.

Unless otherwise priced. 2/- each; 21/- per dozen.

A. de Vervaene, D.—Deep rose.
Alba Magna, S.—Large white. Occasionally striped.
Alba Plena, S.D.—Pure white. Pink striped
Apollon, S.—Red.
Arlequin, S.—White red stripes.
Baron de Rothschild, D.—Purplish violet.
Baron de Vriere, S.—Large white, green centre.
Bernhardt Andreas Alba, S.D.—Pure white.
Charmer, S.—Bright Amaranth.
Cocarde Orange, S.—Orange scarlet, 2/6.
Coloris Nova, S.—Reddish violet.
Comte de la Torre, S.—Pink bordered white.
Comtesse de Flanders, S.—Bright rose.
Concinna, S.—Beautiful clear purple.
Cordon Bleu, S.—Purple.
Dame Melanie, S.—Bright pink margined with white.
Daphne, D.—Pure white. Sparingly striped with pink.
Deutsche Perle, D.—Pure white.
Duc. de Nassau, S.—Red shaded violet.
Duchess de Nassau, S.D.—Rosy-scarlet tinted with violet.
Emperor de Bresil, D.—Rose banded with white, 2/6.
Empress of India, S.D.—Rosy salmon, carmine blotch on upper petals.
Eugene Mazel, S.—Bright red, shaded lilac.
Eulalie Van Geert, S.—Soft pink bordered white. A very dwarf variety.
Helene Thelemann, D.—Deep rose.
Indica Alba, S.—Pure white.
Jullana, S.—Red.
Lady Poltimore, S.—White.
Madam A. d'Haene, S.D.—Pink bordered with white.
Madam Herman Siedel, S.D.—Pure white.
Madam Iris Lefebvre, D.—Dark orange-red, banded and striped violet, 2/6.
Madam J. Vervaene.—Pale rose bordered with white, 2/6.

Madam Paul de Schryver, D.—Light pink with a faint tinge of rosy violet.
Madam Vander Cruysen, D.—Glossy rose, 2/6.
Magnifica, S.—Large, deep purple.
Marquis of Lorne, S.—Bright orange with saffron blotch.
Mdlle. Marie Lefebvre, S.—White. Late flowering.
Mortil, S.—White shaded cream.
Murasaki Riukiu, S.—Very early, extra fine, bright clear pink, large and striking.
Murasaki Riukui Alba, S.—Similar in shape to above; white in colour.
Nicholas Schaurer, S.—Brilliant metallic rose.
Niobe, D.—Pure white, 2/6.
Orange Brilliant, S.—Orange scarlet, 2/6.
Pauline Mardner, S.D.—Light rose.
Perle de Gendeburkke, D.—Double white.
Phoebus, D.—Vermilion orange.
President A. de Haene. Double rose, bordered white.
President Raphael de Smit, D.—Deep rose.
Princess Charlotte, S.—Beautiful rose.
Purpurescens, S.—Light purple.
Refulgens, S.—Red.
Roi de Holland, S.—Red.
Schryveriana, S.D.—Light pink bordered with white, 2/6.
Sigismund Rucker, S.—Rosy pink edged with white.
Simon Mardner, D.—Rich Ruby red.
Sir Charles Napier, S.—Bright pink.
Souv. de Prince Albert, S.—Salmon rose with broad white margin.
Souv. de Monsieur Low, D.—Crimson and violet.
Splendide, D.—Rich dark rosy crimson.
Splendens, S.—Rosy salmon.
Stella, S.—Rich orange scarlet.
Vervaeneana, D.—Rose, bordered snow white.
Vervaeneana Rosea, D.—Pink, 2/6.
Vervaeneana Stuarti, D.—Deep pink, very fine, 2/6.

Azaleas. One of the beauties of spring.

Kurume Azaleas

These are named after a district in Japan and may be called the "Tom Thumb" Azaleas. They are low-growing, producing small flowers in the greatest profusion, so that the plants are frequently covered with bloom. They are specially suitable for edging and bedding purposes and as a cut flower, last splendidly in water. Many of the varieties show hose in hose double form and some very gay and dainty colours are available. We recommend these with the greatest confidence as very fine novelties. 2/- each; 21/- per dozen.

KURUME Double white.

- " Pink.
- " Double cherry blossom.
- " Purplish rose.
- " Pale rose.
- " Pale salmon pink.
- " Pinkish white.
- " Deep rose.

KURUME Hinodegirl, crimson.

- " Beni Girl, red.
- " Kirishima, Brick red, like Roi de Holland.
- " Hatsu Girl (Amoena), purplish red, flowers earlier and for longer period than other varieties.
- " Rubicunda, red.

Azalea Mollis

The ordinary Chinese Azaleas give a wonderful variety of nearly all colours except yellow. In this class the yellow, salmon and orange shades predominate, and although not evergreen the plants are some of the most striking in the list. The blooms are produced before the leaves in early spring and last particularly well in water thus providing a unique decorative possibility. The plants require the same treatment regarding manuring and soil as other Azaleas and may be grown in partial shade if desired. Suitable for H.M.Mt. and selected positions in S.

Price 5/- each.

Bouvardias

1/- each; 11/- per dozen.

Except where otherwise marked.

A beautiful class of plants, one of the most charming perennials, flowering all through the summer, almost to the middle of winter. The young plants should be protected from the frost, but when once established, are rarely affected. Water and well mulch during hot summer months and cut back in the early spring. B. & S. and, if sheltered from frost, in A.M.P. Plant in October, November or December.

Alfred Neuner.—Double; petals waxy white.

Beauty of Brisbane.—Pure white, robust habit.

Bocchil.—Bright pink, white throat; very fine.

Coral Queen.—Deep pink, with white throat.

Duchess of York.—Dainty blush pink.

Enid Oliver.—A distinct variety of a pale pink shade; the individual flowers are formed by six or even more petals; strong grower.



Avoid failure. Plant in Late Spring.

BOUVARDIAS—Continued.

Ethel Kerslake.—Flowers large, pure white.

Federal Queen.—A cross between President Cleveland and King of Scarlets.

Flavescens Improved.—Large single yellow.

Hogarthii Fl. Pl.—Dark scarlet, double.

Humboldtii Corymbiflora.—Imp., snow white, large. Fragrant perfume.

King of Scarlets.—Immense blooms of deep scarlet. Freely produced, 1/6.

Mabel Porter.—Dark crimson, large and full.

Miss Eileen Beeston.—One of the best; pinkish heliotrope; very attractive.

Miss Ida Cheeseman.—A very distinct variety, with large flowers of a

delicate pink colour, the tube and reverse of petals being a deeper shade.

Mrs. Gazzard.—Showy, bright pink; very good, 1/6.

Mrs. G. H. Kerslake.—Deliciously fragrant; dwarf, sturdy habit; large trusses of white flowers, 1/6.

Mrs. McCullough.—Very beautiful, producing immense trusses of flowers of red, salmon colour, 1/6.

President Cleveland.—Brilliant scarlet.

President Garfield.—Double pale pink.

Priory Beauty.—Pale rose; fine; large trusses.

Salmon Queen.—An exceedingly fine Bouvardia; colour salmon with a darker tube; distinct; flowers through the whole season.

Cannas

1/- each; 11/- per dozen.

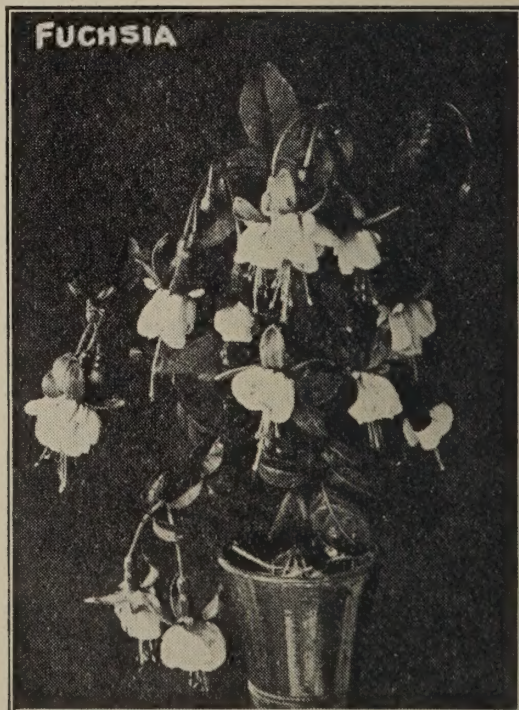
List of varieties on application.



Fuchsias

All the best Single and Double Varieties at 1/6 each; 16/- per dozen.

List of varieties on application.



Cannas are invaluable for draining moist places.

Ericas (The Heath)

2/6 each; 27/- per dozen.



Ericas are a very pretty class of plants and very free-flowering. Anyone possessing a small collection may have flowers throughout the entire year; in fact, some of the varieties are scarcely ever out of bloom.

The most suitable soil for Heaths is sandy peat, but they will do very well in any ordinary sandy ground; when the soil is naturally heavy, a mixture of about one-half or more of river sand will grow Heaths very well, but no manure of any kind should be used unless it is thoroughly decomposed, and then it should only be applied as a top-dressing or mulching during summer. On no account should lime be used near the plants. They must be kept well watered and not disturbed by digging. H.M.Mt.S.

List of Best Sorts on Application.



Gerberas

No other flower has created quite the same stir in the last few years as the Gerbera, and since the introduction of Adnets hybrids they have improved both in quality and reputation, and are known as one of the finest florists' flowers available. The blooms are almost continuously produced on splendid long stems, last fully 10 days in water, and possess a variety of colour to satisfy every taste.

The crowns of the plants should be placed just at the ground level or slightly above, as if the soil works into the centre the plants soon die. The beds themselves are better if raised up as is usual for carnations.

We do not offer unflowered seedlings, as too many short-petalled types and inferior colours have to be weeded out. Selected seedlings to colour. See illustration. 1/6 each, 15/- per dozen for all colours except red. As these are few and far between, and are in great demand, we are obliged to charge 2/- each for all red colours.

Violets

We can supply the best varieties at:—

Single, 4d. each; 3/- per dozen.

Double, 6d. each; 5/- per dozen.

New Violet—Mrs. Lloyd George. 10/- doz.

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KEY TO THE FIGURES AND LETTERS USED IN THIS CATALOGUE.

ROSES

1	RADIANCE	(H.T.)	J. COOK	1908	F.	4	Description of colour, etc., followed by classification of perfume; sweet, tea, or fruit, etc. The climate letters indicate:— E.—Everywhere. A.—Suitable Adelaide Zone. B. " Brisbane Zone. H. " Hobart Zone. M. " Melbourne Zone. Mts. " Mountain Zone. P. " Perth Zone. S. " Sydney Zone.
This number indicates the position the variety occupied in our last year's sales.	The name of the variety.	The Class (in this instance it indicates Hybrid Tea). H.P. stands for Hybrid Perpetual. Per., Pernetiana. Hyb. Gig., Hybrid Gigantea. Hyb. Musk, Hybrid Musk. Wich., Wichuriana.	The Raiser's name.	Year of introduction.	This letter signifies that the variety is fragrant.	Growth number. No. 1, very dwarf. 4, very vigorous. 5 and 6, stages of climbing growth. See page 39.	

TREES AND SHRUBS

ABUTILON.	AN ARABIC NAME.	CHINESE LANTERNS.	BOULE DE NIECE.	SNOW.	E.	6.	D.	Climate letters same as for roses. Where no climate is indicated, the plant may be considered hardy everywhere in Australia.
Family name.	The meaning or translation.	Common name where known.	Variety name.	Trans-lation.	Evergreen.	Approximate height at maturity.	Deciduous.	

This Slip may be torn out and used as a key to any page of descriptions in the Catalogue.

